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WASHINGTON.

CONGRESS IN FAVOR OF A TEA AND COFFEE DUTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The sentiment of Congress seems quite generally to favor the restoration of the duties on tea and coffee, and, possibly, if the bill which will be offered for that purpose could be voted on without delay, it would be passed during the present week. As it is, there is some uncertainty whether the opposition to the measure will be strong enough to force delay. With respect to the increase of the tax on whisky, there is more diversity of opinion. When the bill comes up for consideration there will be a proposition to raise the tax to one dollar per gallon, an increase of about forty cents upon the present tax. It is thought by many that under the internal revenue machinery now established, one dollar per gallon can be as easily collected as seventy cents, and if no more frauds were successfully carried out with that tax than succeed under the present law, the increase of revenue would be very great. There will also be a great deal of opposition to any increase whatever, on the ground that the tax is now as high as can be successfully collected, and also because of the feeling that prevails against affording an opportunity for speculation with the stock now on hand. It is, of course, impossible to make any prediction as to the result, but there is a very strong feeling on the part of a large number of Senators and Representatives that some increase of taxation ought to be authorized before the holidays.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The Senate will to-morrow begin the discussion of the Finance Committee's resolution, expressing the duty of Congress to provide at this session for the resumption of specie payments. While the resolution presents no plan for the resumption which it demands, it is well understood that the bill introduced by Senator Sherman last session, to require, after a certain time, the redemption of greenbacks with gold or interest-bearing bonds is the measure which the Finance Committee would recommend. Mr. Sherman will open the debate, but he has already stated in the Senate that his remarks would be brief. It is expected that the whole subject of finance will be brought before the Senate for discussion by the resolution, and it is hardly probable that any vote will be reached till after the holiday recess.

BANKS WITHOUT CIRCULATION.

The bill to authorize the establishment of national banks without circulation is quite likely to pass in the Senate this week. There seems to be very little opposition, and there are several Senators who warmly favor it. One ground on which the bill is urged is that banks established under its provisions would give depositors and people doing business with them better security than is now given by private banking-houses. It would be necessary for banks contemplated in the bill to have a paid-up capital stock of $50,000 at least, and a deposit of $10,000 in bonds in the United States Treasury. A reserve for the payment of depositors is also required. It is well known that many of the largest banking-houses in the country have no capital stock whatever, but bank entirely upon their deposits. The national banks proposed, it is claimed, would give depositors some substantial security beyond that afforded by good faith and acquired reputation, and that private banking-houses generally would find it necessary to organize under the provisions.

THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

Mr. Tremain, of New-York, has in his charge the bill of the Judiciary Committee of the House repealing the Bankruptcy law. The bill cannot be reported from the committee to-morrow except by unanimous consent, but it is understood that after the morning hour Mr. Tremain, if he can get the floor, will offer the bill, and move its passage under a suspension of the rules. This requires the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the House. It was under a suspension of the rules, and by more than a two-thirds vote, that the bill repealing the Bankruptcy act was passed through the House last Winter.

NATIONAL QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

The Southern Representatives are making arrangements to secure the passage of a law which shall place quarantine establishments under national control. The prevailing epidemic of last Summer, it is said, might have been more speedily checked, if not entirely prevented, by uniform sanitary regulations.

THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL BILL.

The Committee on Education and Labor have the floor in the House on Tuesday next for the bill to establish an educational fund, and to apply the proceeds of the sales of public land to the education of the people. The bill was introduced by Mr. George F. Hoar, and has received the unanimous approval of the committee, Republicans and Democrats alike. This bill provides for a "perpetual fund" to be invested by the Secretary of the Treasury in United States five per cent. bonds, the interest of which shall be annually distributed among the several States and Territories. This fund is created by the investment of one-half of the net proceeds of the sale of the public lands. The other half of these proceeds is to be annually distributed among the States and Territories in the same manner as the interest of the fund. That the aid proposed shall first go where it is most needed, by the provision of the bill for the first five years the apportionment is to be made to the different States according to the numbers of their respective population of ten years old and upward, who cannot write, as shown by the last published United States census. After five years the distribution is to be made on the ratio of population. The bill is so guarded without interference with State authority that this fund shall be used only for the payment of teachers of free public schools in every school district in each State and Territory. It is expressly stated "that this act shall not have any effect to repeal, impair, or suspend any law now authorizing the pre-emption of public lands for homesteads, nor as limiting in any manner the power of Congress to alter or extend the right of homestead entry upon such lands, and that nothing shall be held to limit or abridge the power of Congress over the public domains, or interfere with granting bounty lands to the soldiers or sailors of our late war.

REDUCTION OF EXPENDITURES.

An earnest attempt will be shortly made by Congress to bring about a substantial and very important reduction in the expenditures of the Government for the next fiscal year. If the Salary bill should not be reported to-morrow too early in the day to permit the introduction of other measures, some action will be asked for in the House which will indicate its views upon this subject. Just what form the proposition will assume is not determined. There will be co-operation between the Committees on Ways and Means and Appropriations, and possibly there may be joint action taken or proposed by the two committees. One suggestion is that the departments be called upon to revise their estimates with a view to making the appropriations as small as possible. Another proposition is to cut off all appropriations for public buildings not begun, and for the improvement of rivers and harbors beyond a very limited amount. The action taken may assume the form of a joint resolution to receive the consideration of both the House and Senate, or it may be that independent but similar resolutions will be introduced in both bodies. The action contemplated will probably cause a reduction of nearly $20,000,000 in the appropriations below those made at the last session of Congress. Of course this reduction is contingent upon the hearty support by the Republican majority in the House of the propositions made by the committees having charge of the subject.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY AND THE INCREASE OF TAXATION.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House have called upon Secretary Richardson for a statement of his reasons, in writing, for asking an increase of taxation, and for the specific proposition which he presented. The Secretary has sent a letter in reply. He states that many of his reasons are found in his annual report. The condition of the Treasury has not improved since the report was made. About $18,000,000 of the legal-tender reserve has been issued. The reasons why the tax should be levied on the articles suggested by the Secretary are that the collection would be easy, and the return immediate. The Secretary has made his representations to Congress at this early day in the hope that immediate action may be taken to prevent a further excess of expenditures over receipts. The increase of the public debt this month will be about $12,000,000.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

The annual report of the Librarian of Congress exhibits the fact that 12,407 volumes have been added to the collection during the year closing Dec. 1. The aggregate number of books now in the library is 258,752 volumes, besides about 50,000 pamphlets. In the copyright department there have been 15,352 entries made during the year, and the Librarian has paid into the Treasury the sum of $12,404 as the receipt from copyright fees. This exceeds the entries of the year preceding by about ten per cent. The Librarian reports the accessions to the library as unusually valuable, including an almost complete set of the county histories of England, purchased in London, and very important as throwing light upon the history and genealogy of thousands of American families. The valuable growth of the library and of the copyright business of the country render the necessity for a new building to accommodate its overflowing collections an imperative necessity. While retaining in the Capitol a sufficiently large library for legislative and judicial use, Congress has already authorized the preparation of plans for a separate building, and the commission appointed to select a plan will shortly make the award of premiums. The location of the building, however, is not yet selected.

THE SENATE AND THE SALARIES.

Several prominent Senators have expressed surprise at the action of the House in devoting so much time to debate on the salary question when the country is looking for legislation to relieve the present financial embarrassments and restore confidence in monetary affairs. The Senate is ready to enter upon legislation at once and, if possible, afford necessary relief before the holidays. It is certain there is less disposition in the Senate than in the House to agitate the salary question.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS CONVENTION.

The results of the National Civil Rights Convention, just held in this city, are as follows: The adoption of an address to Congress and the people in behalf of their cause, indorsing Senate Bill No. 1 or some bill equivalent to it; the organization of a National Council of Civil Rights, consisting of one member from each State and Territory, with an Executive Committee, located in Washington; all existing organizations are to perform the functions conferred by the convention; indorsing Senator Sumner and all other friends of progress; thanking President Grant for his courtesy in receiving the members of the convention, and his friendly utterances to them; organizing a Committee on Jubilee, to be prepared to celebrate the passage of a Civil Rights bill—the committee consists of one member from each State and Territory; appointing a National Historical and Statistical Association to report to the National Executive Committee of the council subjects relating to the interests of the colored race; resolutions in favor of the independence of Cuba, and indorsing the call for a convention, to take measures for the erection in Washington of a monument to the colored sailors and soldiers who fell in the late civil war.

POSTAL CHANGES.

OFFICES ESTABLISHED AND DISCONTINUED, AND POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The Post Office changes for the week ending Dec. 13 are as follows:

New-England—Offices established—West Quincy, Norfolk County, Mass., Enoch H. Doble, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Robert Sylvester, Northport, Waldo County, Me.; John H. Gray, Wesley, Washington County; Me.; Calvin Barrett, Buck Hollow, Franklin County, Vt.; Cyrus May, Post Mill Village, Orange County, Vt.; George W. Farrington, West Danville, Caledonia County, Vt.; Daniel Jones, West Worthington, Hampshire County, Mass.; Joseph C. Russell, Wollaston, Norfolk County, Mass.; John M. Cunningham, Mechanicsville, Windham County, Conn.; Francis Turner, Oak Lawn, Providence, R. I.

New-York.—Office Established—Hoyt's Corners, Seneca County, George Markell, Postmaster. Name changed—Van Vechten, Schenectady County, to Pattersonville; Partridge Island, Delaware County, to Fisher's Eddy, and Hiram Fish appointed Postmaster. Discontinued—Clayton Centre, Jefferson County. Postmasters Appointed—H. D. Seaman, Beaver Dam, Schuyler County; John C. Lemon, Cairo, Greene County; Horace F. Booth, Candor, Tioga County; Clinton B. Bonton, Dryden, Tompkins County; Eugene W. Phelps, Griffin's Mills, Erie County; Henry Martin, Hampton, Washington County; Parley H. Powers, Lacona, Oswego County; Chester Morley, Jr., Meriden, Cayuga County; John Statser, North Boston, Erie County; Elbert L. Poillon, Sea Side, Richmond County; Alonzo B. Thacker, Somers, Westchester County; Rush Parkhurst, Wampsville, Madison County.

New-Jersey.—Postmaster Appointed—Henry Ott, Jr., Cohansey, Cumberland County.

Pennsylvania.—Offices Established—Ball's Eddy, Wayne County, Joseph B. Stalker, Postmaster; Middleburg Centre, Tioga County, Amariah Haslett, Postmaster. Discontinued—Powell, Bradford County. Postmasters Appointed—Brainard H. Galphin, Albion, Erie County; William Fritsius, Braddock's Field, Allegheny County; J. B. Welch, Burnt Cabins, Fulton County; James C. Love, Duncan, Allegheny County; Daniel Reynolds, East Liberty, Fayette County; John W. Boyce, Herriottsville, Allegheny County; Thomas N. Fraley, Kasson, McKean County; Hugh M. Holcomb, Le Roy, Bradford County; David S. Asper, Loysville, Perry County; T. H. Meminger, McCulloch's Mills, Juniata County; George Sellers, Royersville, Greene County; Benjamin Irey, Setzler's Store, Chester County; D. W. Moss, Upper St. Clair, Allegheny County.

Maryland.—Postmasters Appointed—Zachariah T. Darby, Dawsonville, Montgomery County; William C. Applegarth, Golden Hill, Dorchester County; William McIndoe, Lonaconing, Allegheny County.

THE PITTSBURG WATER BOARD.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 14.—A large meeting was held at the City Hall last evening to consider the Water Board irregularities. Addresses were delivered by several prominent citizens. The city moneys in depositories amounts to over $700,000, while the banks holding said deposits are under bonds of but $200,000 for its safekeeping. A resolution was adopted that the bonds of the different depositories shall be increased to $800,000, and that the Finance Committee be requested to have the bonds executed at the earliest possible day.

It is ascertained that R. J. Grier, the missing Cashier of the National Trust Company, is on his way to Europe.

OBITUARY.

PROFESSOR AGASSIZ.

BOSTON, Dec. 14.—Prof. Agassiz died this evening at 10:15 o'clock.

Louis John Rudolph Agassiz was of French descent, his family having been one of those driven abroad by the edict of Nantes against the Huguenots. He was the son of six generations of clergymen. His father was Pastor of the Protestant parish of St. Imier, in the ancient Bishopric of Basel. His mother, a woman of large intelligence and uncommon talent, under whose care his earlier education was conducted, was Mlle. Rose Mayor, the daughter of a physician, in the Canton de Vaud. Louis was born May 28, 1807, in the parish of Motier, between the Lake of Neuchatel and the Lake of Morat, his father having left St. Imier on account of the severity of the climate. He was sent at the age of eleven to the Gymnasium of Bienne, in the Canton of Berne, where he spent several years in the study of ancient and modern languages, spending his hours of leisure in fishing and collecting insects. His father, meanwhile, had removed to the town of Orbe, at the foot of the Jura, where, during vacations, the young student's attention was first directed to natural sciences by a young clergyman named Fivas. He first studied plants. After four years' attendance at Bienne, Louis entered the College of Lausanne, (L'Academie) where he remained two years. In 1824 he went to Zurich, and studied at a medical school for two years. From thence he went to Heidelberg University, and continued his medical studies—chiefly anatomy and physiology—under Tiedemann. He also studied zoölogy under Leuckart and botany under Bischoff. In the Autumn of 1827 he left Heidelberg and entered the University of Munich, then recently organized. Here many eminent men were gathered; among them Döllinger, the founder of modern physiology; Schilling, the philosopher; Martius, the botanist, and Oken, the zoölogist, and with all Agassiz formed strong ties. He lived with Döllinger; studied plants and their geographical distribution with Martius; with Oken he discussed classification; he studied mineralogy with Fuchs, and for four years he attended Schilling's lectures on philosophy. In a circle of young men who assembled to discuss scientific subjects during his stay at Munich he was a leading spirit. This society was called the "Little Academy," and its discussions were so interesting as to attract even the Professors themselves.

While Agassiz was still a student, Don Pedro, of Brazil, married an Austrian Princess, and the Bavarian and Austrian Governments determined on sending to Brazil a scientific exploring expedition. Those chosen for the task were Martius, Spix, Natterer, and Pohl. On their return, Martius commenced the publication of his work on Brazil, intrusting to Spix the zoölogical portion. Spix died before the completion of the work, and young Agassiz was selected by Martius to elaborate the ichthyological part of it. The work was published in Latin, in a folio volume, and the manner in which the young student accomplished his task placed him in the foremost rank of naturalists. These studies and labors diverted him from the profession of medicine which his parents intended him to pursue. They, however, did not show any substantial disapproval of his course. His allowance was continued and enabled him not only to support himself, but to employ also a young artist named Dinkel to aid him in the preparation of materials for a *Natural History of the Fresh Water Fishes of Europe*, which he was then collecting. Cotta, a distinguished publisher, to whom these materials were shown, advanced young Agassiz money to complete the work. While engaged in these labors, he took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Erlangen, after a severe examination. In the same year he took at Munich the degree of Doctor of Medicine, maintaining in a Latin dissertation the superiority of woman upon the thesis *femina humana superior mari*. Agassiz next visited Vienna, and continued his studies at the Museum, devoting himself particularly to the fishes of the Danube. He gave attention to fossil species as well as to the living, especially to specimens found in the fresh-water deposits of Oeningen and of Glaris, in Switzerland, and of Solenhofen, in Bavaria. After completing his work on the fishes of Brazil, he commenced his researches upon fossil fishes, and continued the study for seven years before commencing the publication. This he continued for ten years, bringing it to a close in 1844. In preparing for this work, Agassiz visited the principal museums of Europe, accompanied by an artist, and his labors aroused great interest. Confidence was placed in him everywhere. Specimens were loaned to him from as many as eighty different museums, and remained in his possession from five to ten years, that he might have a full opportunity to examine and describe them. Through the kindness of Mr. Christinat, a clergyman, and the friend of his father, Agassiz was enabled to visit Paris and prosecute his researches there. He then became acquainted with Humboldt, who resided in Paris, and with the eminent naturalist Cuvier, who was so delighted with some drawings shown him by Agassiz that he received the young Swiss in his family on the most intimate terms, and formed for him a lasting friendship. Agassiz returned to Switzerland, on the invitation of citizens of Neuchatel, after the death of Cuvier in 1832, and received the appointment in the college there of Professor of Natural History. By the liberality of Humboldt, who had been from their first acquaintance his devoted friend, he began in 1833 the publication of his work on fossil fishes. This is in five volumes with a folio atlas having about 400 plates. The description of many new species here mentioned led to a new classification, and the generalizations then made have stood the tests of nearly half a century. The geological results of these investigations were interesting, and from the general survey Agassiz drew important conclusions. He considered the existence of a superior intelligence to have been established by rigid demonstration on a scientific foundation. He claimed that species do not insensibly pass into each other, but each has its appointed period. His theory was that "an invisible thread, in all ages, runs through this immense diversity, exhibiting as a general result the fact that there is a continual progress in development ending in man, the four classes of vertebrates presenting the intermediate steps, and the invertebrates the constant accessory accompaniment." The Professor visited England frequently. The Dublin and Edinburgh Universities conferred on him the degree of LL. D., and the corporations enrolled him as a citizen. But like Humboldt, Agassiz was a citizen of the world, and he numbered among his friends the most eminent persons.

His *Prodromus and Echinoderms* appeared in 1834, and was soon followed by monographs on that class of animals, in which Prof. Valentine and M. Desor aided him. Monographs on living and fossil shells, and upon the tertiary shells considered as identical with the living species were also published soon after. He established a lithograph establishment at Neuchatel, where the plates for the atlas of his *History of the Fresh Water Fishes* were struck under his personal observation about this period. The publication of this work in 1839-40—which involved its author pecuniarily—was followed by the *Nomenclator Zoölogicus*, which was accompanied by another important work, the *Bibliotheca Zoölogiæ et Geologiæ*.

His Summer vacations, from 1836 to 1845, were spent among the Alps, chiefly in observing the geological phenomenon of the glaciers. The traces of the greater extension at a former period were also followed through Switzerland and the adjoining countries, and through Great Britain and Ireland. With Charpentier, who had written of the boulders, Agassiz, in 1836, visited the glacier of Diablerets, where they witnessed the actual transportation of boulders by the glacier. From such observations he drew his conclusions on the glacial theory. This he first announced in 1837 before the Helvetic Society. He subsequently gave the subject more consideration, establishing himself for observation on the glacier of the Aar, where for eight consecutive Summers he continued his studies. His researches are embodied in two works, published in 1840 and 1847. All his labors, though often appearing technical, were undertaken to discover some general principle, and pursued in that spirit. Amid his other duties he found time to superintend a translation of Buckland's *Geology* from the German, and to revise the French and German translations of Sowerby's *Mineral Conchology* made by M. Desor.

In the Autumn of 1846 Agassiz arrived in Boston from Paris, intending to make himself familiar with the natural history and geology of this country. This trip was undertaken to fulfill a mission suggested by the Baron Von Humboldt to the King of Prussia. He also intended to deliver a course of lectures in Boston. He delivered the lectures to large audiences, and subsequently an offer to visit every point of the coast in the vessels of the Coast Survey determined him to remain here. He started on a cruise along the coast of Nantucket, and visited Niagara Falls and the White Mountains in the Summer of 1847. During the next three Winters he lectured before the Lowell Institute, and repeated some of his lectures at New-York, Philadelphia, and Charleston, S. C. Since his removal to the United States he had, at different times, occupied himself with a study of the boulder distribution here, and the results are found in a work containing an account of an excursion to Lake Superior. In 1847 the Scientific School in Cambridge was committed to his charge. He started there with twelve pupils in 1848, and published the same year, in conjunction with A. A. Gould, his *Principles of Zoölogy* for schools and colleges. He subsequently traversed the country, collecting specimens everywhere, from Lake Superior to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic coast to the Mississippi Valley. In 1850 he spent the Winter at the reefs of Florida, and the following Summer he explored the State of New-York with Prof. James. He was appointed Professor of Comparative Anatomy in the Medical College of Charleston, S. C., in 1852, and accepted the call, remaining two Winters. The bad climate, however, drove him North again, where he decided to reside permanently. Many inducements were held out to him to leave the United States since his settlement at Boston, but he always adhered to his intention to make our country his home. The French Academy of Sciences awarded him a prize, and offered a scientific chair, which he declined. Much of his time has been occupied since 1855 in the arrangement of his very large collection of materials, but he has also been engaged at other labors. He commenced to publish his *Contributions to the Natural History of the United States*; was engaged in an investigation of the bottom of the Gulf Stream, and established his scientific school at Penikese Island. This latter work he was aided in by the munificence of a citizen of New-York. The school was opened on the 8th of last July, with about forty scholars, one-third of whom were women. He advised them to use no books in their studies at Penikese, but to work from nature. Last October he accepted an invitation extended by President Grant and a large circle of the Professor's friends, to lecture at Washington during the present Winter. He thus broke a resolution not to lecture publicly again, which his gradually-failing health had forced him to make. But he provided against renewed illness, which he seemed to fear then. Prof. Agassiz was a man of great physical as well as mental activity. He was a liberal contributor to the scientific publications of the day and an incessant toiler. In the course of lectures which he had promised to deliver this Winter it was confidently expected that he would combat many of Darwin's theories. In all his investigations and amid his greatest triumphs he adhered firmly to the belief that science, so far as his acquaintance with it went, instead of contradicting, always confirmed the existence of a superior creative power; and while some who in his early life had been associated with him became afterward pronounced Atheists, his faith never wavered.

THE CROPS.

CORN, HOGS, AND WHEAT.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill. Dec. 14.—Reports dated Dec. 1, received at the office of the *National Crop Reporter*, correcting previous estimates, indicate for the corn crop of 1873, in comparison with that of 1872, as follows:

The States of Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Ohio, Tennessee, Kansas, and Missouri, which produce in the aggregate over one-half the entire crop of the United States, a loss of twenty-nine and two-tenths per cent. The heaviest loss is in Kansas, being forty-four per cent., and the lightest in Wisconsin, being eleven per cent.: in Iowa, over twenty-five per cent.; in Ohio, nearly twenty-two per cent.; and in Missouri, twenty-two and a half per cent.

Returns relative to the total quantity of hogs fattened for market this season, as compared with the last, indicated in the States above mentioned and in Georgia and Arkansas, a total falling off of ten per cent. Of this the percentage of loss in Illinois, four and seven-tenths; in Iowa, four and four-tenths; in Ohio, nine per cent.; in Missouri, seven and three-tenths per cent., and in Wisconsin, seven and one-half per cent.

Correspondents state that, in order to supply the demand from packers, the reserve of stock hogs has been drawn upon quite extensively, and that, as a rule, the supply of hogs for market is nearly or quite exhausted at the points of production.

Partial returns from Illinois, Missouri, and Georgia as to the average of Winter wheat sown this season indicate an increase in those States of eight and eight-tenths per cent. over the average sown in the Fall of 1872. The condition and prospects in nearly all the Territories are very much more favorable than in December 1872.

MURDER AND SUICIDE IN A POOR-HOUSE.

LOWELL, Mass., Dec. 14.—A shocking murder and attempted suicide occurred last night at the Westford Poor Farm, some time between 7 and 8 o'clock this morning, when it was discovered. For two years past the persons have been inmates and room-mates of the institution. One was Samuel Hildreth, about sixty-nine years of age, and his victim Oliver Doland, aged seventy-two, a native of Billerica. They retired as usual last evening. At 11 o'clock Hildreth came down stairs, and was seen and spoken to by the keeper. He lighted a candle and went to the out-house, but soon returned and went up stairs to his room in the dark. There was no noise or disturbance heard during the night, and at 7 o'clock this morning Hildreth was seen by the son of the keeper standing in the doorway of his room looking as well as usual. The men did not appear at 8 o'clock for breakfast and the room was visited, when a shocking scene presented itself. Blood was seen across the floor of the room, and Doland was found cold and dead, with a contusion on his head, evidently caused by a stick, and his throat cut deep in three incisions with a razor. Hildreth lay upon another bed with his clothes on, evidently not having been undressed during the night. His throat was cut with a gash nearly six inches long, his head hanging over the bed, and the razor partially under him. Hildredth is alive, but his recovery is doubtful. He was of a quarrelsome disposition, and had recent difficulties with Doland. It is supposed he got the razor down stairs when he came down at 11 o'clock. Coroner Chamberlin was called, and put Hildreth in charge of the keepers. Doland has a daughter at Littleton. Hildreth is a native of Westford, and has no family.

RUMORED DEFALCATION IN THE CHICAGO CITY TREASURY.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—It is stated that David A. Gage, City Treasurer, is short in his accounts with the city to an amount which will reach nearly or quite $400,000. A portion of this amount is locked up in the suspended Second National and Manufacturers' National Banks. It is said that Mr. Gage will be able to secure the city from any ultimate loss.

DEATH OF FREDERICK H. STIMPSON.

Frederick H. Stimpson, an old and well-known citizen of Boston, died suddenly, of paralysis, last evening. He was for many years in the stove and range business, and held many positions of trust and responsibility, in which he was always faithful.

REFORMED EPISCOPALIANS.

CONSECRATION OF BISHOP CHENEY.

THE ATTENDING CEREMONIES AND SERVICES IN CHICAGO YESTERDAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—Christ Church was crowded to overflowing to-day by those desirous of participating in the consecration of Rev. Dr. Charles Edward Cheney as Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church. Among those present were Right Rev. George D. Cummins, New-York; Rev. Marshall Smith and Rev. Mason Gallagher, Passaic, N. J.; Rev. B. B. Leacock, New-York; Rev. W. V. Farwell, West Farms, N. Y.; and Rev. Charles H. Tucker, Chicago. Bishop Cummins made a long address, setting forth his views as representing substantially those engaged with himself in the work of restoring to the old paths the Episcopacy of the second century, the Episcopacy of Ignatius, and not of Cypean, and concluding as follows: "And now, my beloved brother in the Lord, what words of mine can add to the solemnity and sacredness of this hour and of this service in your esteem! In this city, for the past ten years—most momentous years in its history—you have fulfilled a ministry whose record is before the world and needs no commendation from me. In this congregation you have labored with a fidelity and with a success to which a thousand souls gladly bear witness to-day. Well do I remember the small and unpretending edifice which contained the congregation under your charge at the time of my entrance upon my work as Rector of Trinity Church, in this city, in 1863. To-day this vast congregation, this great company of communicants, these hundreds of Sunday-school children, these flourishing mission chapels tell how gracious He who called you into His vineyard has blessed your efforts to serve Him. You have had trials such as fall to the lot of but few men—trials that have come upon you from your loyalty to Christ and fidelity to your conscientious convictions of what is essential to the Gospel and to the truth that a love can save the soul. I would not dwell upon them. They are past. The dawn of a brighter day falls upon your pathway at this hour. You have been chosen, by an almost unanimous vote of both the clergy and laity among your brethren, to the office of a Bishop in this church. Your fellow Presbyters have come from distant places to unite in the solemn act which ratifies your election by the council. Heavy, indeed, will be your responsibility in becoming the standard-bearer of the Reformed Episcopal Church in this great metropolis of the great empire of the North-west. How many will look to you for counsel, for encouragement, for help in their efforts to extend the same blessed work for Christ and His truth. If your heart fails as you approach this burden, look to Him who has never left you nor forsaken you in the past, and say, "The Lord is my helper," "My Shepherd, I shall not want," "My strength and the rock of my might," "My sun and my shield." He who hath stood by you and strengthened you heretofore will be with you to the end. "As thy day so shall thy strength be." I give the charge dear brother, in the sight of God and before the Lord Jesus Christ, who, before Pontius Pilate witnessed a good confession; preach the Word of God, be constant in season and out of season, reprove, rebuke, exhort with all long suffering and doctrine; feed the flock of God which He hath purchased with His own blood, taking oversight thereof, not by constraint, but willingly; not for filthy lucre, but of a ready mind; not as being a lord over God's heritage, but being an example to the flock, and when the Chief Shepherd shall appear you shall receive a crown of glory that fadeth not away.

The consecration services concluded as follows: The presiding Bishop and Revs. Messrs. Feltwell, Gallagher, Tucker, and Smith laying their hands upon the Bishop elect, the Bishop officiating said: "Take thou authority to execute the office and work of a Bishop in the Church of God, now committed unto thee by the imposition of our hands in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen."

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 14.—The consecration to-day of Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, of this city, as a Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church, took place at Christ Church, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-fourth street, of which Mr. Cheney is Rector. Long before the hour fixed for the beginning of the services the church was crowded, and large numbers found it impossible to gain admission. The seats were reserved for the regular members of the congregation, who were all present. In addition to Bishop Cummins, the following Presbyters of the Episcopal Church were in attendance, and participated in the services: Rev. Marshall Smith and Rev. M. Gallagher, of Passaic, N. J.; Rev. B. B. Leacock, of New-York City; Rev. W. V. Farwell, of West Farms, N. Y., and Rev. Charles H. Tucker, of St. George's Chapel, Chicago. The services were in accordance with the formula arranged by the Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church, recently held in New-York, and which differs in some particulars from the consecration service of the Protestant Episcopal Church, as when after the reading of testimonials in behalf of the Bishop-elect, the reformed service says, "then shall be said the litany, save only after the place 'that it may please Thee to illumine all Bishops,' &c. The proper suffrage shall be, that it may please Thee to bless this our brother elected, and to send Thy grace upon him that he may duly execute the office whereunto he is called, to the edifying of Thy Church, and to the honor, praise and glory of Thy name. Answer—We beseech Thee to hear us good Lord." They were exceedingly impressive, and were listened to with the closest attention by the vast congregation.

The sermon of Bishop Cummins was based upon the third and fourth verses of the second chapter of the Second Epistle of Peter. It was an elaborate statement of the views held by adherents of the Reformed Episcopal Church, of the nature and character of the Episcopal Church and office, and of the authority conferred by ordination on the minister, and on the Episcopacy, fortifying these views by copious quotations from writers upon church polity from the earliest times to the present day. The points thus elaborated are as follows:

1. That no power but that of the Holy Ghost can make an ambassador of Christ.

2. The election by his fellow-Christians of one of their number to be their teacher, ruler, shepherd, and guide in spiritual things is the conferring upon the chosen one the right to be their minister; is their acknowledgment of his call from God for this great work.

3. Ordination, or laying on of hands with prayer upon one chosen by the people to the office and work of the ministry, is the solemn ratification and confirmation by those in authority of the act of the Church; in the minister, an outward sign and seal of his admission to the office.

4. Ordination does not confer grace as the Church of Rome teaches, elevating it, against the testimony of Holy Scripture, into a sacrament; it does not confer spiritual gifts or power; these come from God alone.

Ordination, then, confers only authority to execute the offices of the ministry, and this is the solemn ratification and confirmation by visible sign and seal on the part of those already in authority, by the choice and act of the whole body of the Christian community in the election. Therefore, in the form of consecrating a Bishop in the Reformed Episcopal Church, the words "Receive the Holy Ghost for the office and work of a Bishop in the church of God" do not appear, but in their stead the words "Take thou authority to execute the office and work of a Bishop in the church of God." We reject the words "Receive the Holy Ghost," &c., because they are not sustained by the teaching of God's Holy Word. Upon this point Bishop Cummins quoted learned Episcopal authorities to show that down to the twelfth century the form of words alluded to never existed in any ordination service. To this summary, the Bishop said, one more statement must be added, viz.: Deposition from the ministry, except on the ground of immorality, or the denial of the essentials of truth does not destroy or impair the ministerial character. That was received from the Lord himself. Its effect is only to suspend the exercise of the functions of the deposed Minister in the organization in which he has heretofore officiated. It only suspends the exercise of the functions, it does not destroy them; for those churches that depose ministers, who leave them for another religious body, provide by law for the restoration of the deposed clergyman on certain conditions, thus acknowledging that the ministerial character and status remain unimpaired by the act of deposition. The Bishop, in conclusion, referred to the marked success which had attended the labors of the newly-made Bishop during his ministry in Chicago, and the unanimity of both clergy and laity among his brethren in calling him to the bishopric, admonished him of the heavy responsibilities he had just taken upon himself, and concluded with these words:

"Feed the flock of God, which He hath purchased with His own blood, taking the oversight thereof not by constraint, but willingly; not for filthy lucre, but of a ready mind; not as being a lord over God's heritage, but being an example to the flock; and when the Chief Shepherd shall appear you shall receive a crown of glory that fadeth not away."

Bishop Cummins goes from here to Peoria, Ill., upon invitation of Rev. A. G. Tyng, of that city, to organize there a Reformed Episcopal Church.

LABOR TROUBLES IN READING, PENN.

THE HAT AND CAP MEN ON STRIKE—GENERAL CONDITION OF BUSINESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

READING, Penn., Dec. 14.—The hat and cap men are still at variance with their employers, and there is no prospect of an early resumption of that important portion of the city's manufactures. The men struck on the proposition of their principals for a reduction of ten per cent. in the established rates of wages until after the holidays; but, as at this time work is generally suspended for repairs, no serious losses are anticipated. At least 2,000 men find employment in this business here, and the discontinuance of manufactures will probably bring on the striking workmen some little suffering if a resumption is not effected before Spring.

The business affairs of this section are measurably improving, and signs of activity and commercial prosperity are beginning to appear. There is no suffering among the poor calling for especial notice, and affairs generally present an aspect which is far from depressing.

THE CINCINNATI WORKING MEN.

THE ACTION OF SATURDAY'S MEETING REPREHENDED—REVOLUTIONARY SPEECHES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 14.—The better classes of German laboring men of this city generally reprehend the action of the working men's mass-meeting held last evening. They say the men of that meeting were not representative working men. To-morrow the demonstration contemplated in the resolutions will be made. The English working men very generally decline to join the procession. It will probably be a fizzle. The speeches last night were in German, and better translations to-day show that the meeting was still more incendiary in character than first reported. Carl Rosea, an Austrian, about twenty-six years old, said if the State did not furnish work resort to arms must be made. The sentiment was received with vociferous applause. The committee to-day have been arranging for a call of the unemployed working men, who are to meet in Fountain square at 9 o'clock in the morning, and march *en masse* to Mayor Johnston and demand work.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15—1 A. M.—An area of high barometer is now central in the Lower Mississippi Valley, and the pressure has increased in the districts east of the Mississippi River, with light variable winds, clear weather, and low temperature, except in New-England, and thence westward over the lower lake region. In these districts partly cloudy weather with a slight rise of temperature is reported. The temperature has also risen slightly in the Ohio Valley. In the North-west, the winds have backed to easterly and southerly, and clear weather prevails.

PROBABILITIES.

For Northern New-England, and thence westward over the St. Lawrence Valley, the southern portion of the Middle States, and the lower lake region, the pressure and cloudiness will increase during a portion of the day, with light and fresh north-westerly and south-westerly winds and possibly areas of snow.

For the Southern portion of the Middle States, and thence southward to Florida, clear or partly cloudy weather, with light winds and low temperature.

For the Gulf States, and thence northward to the Ohio Valley, less pressure, continued low but slowly rising temperature, and generally clear weather, except on the coast.

For the upper lake region and the North-west, higher temperature, with easterly to southerly winds, and clear weather during the greater portion of the day; in these districts the cloudiness will increase during Monday night, with probably threatening weather.

For the canal region of New-York State the temperature will rise slightly during the coming twenty-four hours.

IN THE CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store, No. 218 Broadway: 3 A. M., 32°; 6 A. M., 29°; 9 A. M., 29°; 12 M. 34°; 3 P. M., 37°; 6 P. M., 35°; 9 P. M., 34°; 12 P. M. 33°. Average 32⅞°.

DAMAGE FROM THE RISE IN THE OHIO RIVER.

WHEELING, West Va., Dec. 14.—The Ohio River at 6 P. M. was about thirty-nine feet, and rising at the rate of one inch per hour. It will be stationary about midnight. The lower end of the island and the southern portion of the city is submerged. No damage has been done in the city of any consequence, but the loss in the country alongside the streams is great. Hay, corn, fences, and out-buildings, and even some stock have been swept away.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 14—Evening.—It has been ascertained that the recent heavy rains have not prevailed extensively south and east of the Ohio River, and a great rise is consequently not expected. The small streams are reported high at all points in Indiana and Ohio, with damage to crops and in a few cases to bridges, but not making great destruction.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE HUDSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 14.—The corner-stone for the proposed bridge across the Hudson at this place is to be laid with Masonic ceremony on Wednesday next. The leading men of the country have been invited to be present, and letters are pouring in daily accepting invitations. A special train will be run from Hartford, over the Connecticut, Western and Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroads. After the laying of the stone the invited guests will be tendered a banquet at the Opera-house.

THE MOUND CITY AND ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 14.—The contract between the Mound City Life Insurance Company and the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, under which the policies of the latter will be renewed by the former company, was signed yesterday, and the formal transfer of the business, property, &c., of the St. Louis Life will be made as soon as the Circuit Court approve the arrangement, which will doubtless be done to-morrow.

THE VIRGINIUS.

SURRENDER TO BE MADE AT BAHIA HONDA.

THE CAPTIVES REMOVED FROM SANTIAGO TO BAHIA HONDA TO BE LIBERATED AT THE SAME TIME.

HAVANA, Dec. 14.—The man-of-war Isabel la Catolica returned to this port yesterday. She left the Virginius in charge of a Spanish gun-boat at Bahia Honda.

The Spanish steamer Bazan has sailed from Santiago for Bahia Honda, with the Virginius prisoners on board, and is expected to arrive at the latter place to-morrow.

It has been arranged, that the Virginius and her surviving passengers and crew shall be delivered to the Americans at the same time in the port of Bahia Honda.

Havana remains tranquil. Two battalions of volunteers are on duty for the preservation of order, and patrols were established throughout the city last night.

The ringleader of the demonstration on Friday night has been arrested, and will be tried by court-martial.

Captain General Jovellar, in a speech to the volunteers to-day, declared he knew all good citizens sided with him, and would assist in putting down any disturbance.

THE VIRGINIUS TO BE DELIVERED WITH THE UNITED STATES FLAG FLYING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The Government has no reason to doubt that the Virginius has been taken from Havana to Bahia Honda, for the purpose of delivery to the United States. There is every reason to believe that she will be delivered into our possession, with the Stars and Stripes flying, at the time agreed upon by Mr. Fish and Admiral Polo. The Cuban authorities and people are understood to be anxious to deliver the surviving prisoners as soon as possible. Before next Saturday, at the furthest, they will undoubtedly be placed on an American vessel, and on their way to the United States.

FRANCE.

THE BAZAINE TRIAL.

LONDON, Dec. 15—6 A. M.—M. Regnier has sent a long letter to the *Times*, complaining of his treatment by the Bazaine court-martial, and offering to explain his conduct before a tribunal consisting of a representative of the *Times* and two other English editors. The *Times* declines to take part in the investigation.

SPAIN.

RECONCILIATION BETWEEN CASTELAR AND SALMERON.

LONDON, Dec. 15—6 A. M.—A dispatch to the *Daily News* says a complete reconciliation has been effected between Castelar and Salmeron.

LOCOMOTIVE EXPLOSION.

THE ENGINEER KILLED AND THE FIREMAN BLOWN 200 FEET—WRECK OF SEVERAL CARS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 14.—This afternoon at 4:10, while the fast line east on the Baltimore and Ohio Road was passing out of the upper end of the yard, the boiler of the engine exploded with a terrible force, shaking the houses and breaking window glass for several squares around. The engineer, D. Cooper, was killed instantly by the flying fragments of iron and scalding water, and the fireman, David Loughry, was blown a distance of 200 feet, but escaped with a few slight bruises. The engine was a complete wreck, resembling a heap of scrap-iron. On either side of it were long lines of freight trains, heavily loaded with pork, bacon, and provisions, and the cars in the immediate vicinity were literally blown to pieces. Were it not for these freight trains the loss of life would have been fearful. On a side track was a switching engine, the engineer and fireman of which were struck by the flying pieces of the boiler and badly injured, but not fatally. Mr. George Brown, the train-dispatcher, was on the engine about three minutes before it exploded, and was an eye witness at a distance of two hundred feet. None of the passengers on the train were injured. The disaster interrupted travel for several hours, but by 8 o'clock Dispatcher Brown had the wreck entirely removed, and all trains running. The deceased engineer was a native of Zanesville, Ohio, about forty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and four children. He had been in the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for the past fifteen years, and was considered a careful and competent engineer. The engine was comparatively new, and was one of the eight-wheel Mason pattern. At the time of the explosion the steam-gauge registered ninety pounds. The cause of the explosion is at present unknown, but the prevailing opinion is that cold water was being pumped into the boiler. The inquest will be held to-morrow, when the testimony adduced will probably elicit new facts.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 14.—At 4 o'clock this afternoon, a locomotive on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, drawing a baggage car and three coaches filled with passengers, started from the depot in apparently good condition, but, when opposite the round house, about 500 yards from the depot, and between two freight trains, the boiler of the passenger engine exploded with terrible force, instantly killing Daniel Cooper, the engineer, and throwing David Loughry, a fireman, two hundred feet into the freight-yard, yet injuring him but slightly. William Watson, the engineer of the yard engine attached to the freight train, and Fletcher Bates, a fireman, were considerably injured, and the engine was blown to atoms, some heavy pieces being hurled some 300 yards distant.

Two freight cars were demolished, but, strange to say, the conductor and baggage-master, who were seated in the baggage car, were not injured.

The cause of the explosion is unknown.

PART OF A NEW RAILROAD DEPOT BLOWN DOWN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

READING, Penn., Dec. 14.—The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company are building a new and commodious depot at this point for the accommodation of the increasing traffic and the structure is nearly completed. Last night a high wind prevailing, one of the platform extensions, 400 feet in length, fell to the ground with a loud crash. The entire mass of wood-work is now lying on the ground in a confused heap of ruins. As the new depot is not yet in use, there was, fortunately, nobody in its immediate vicinity at the time of the accident.

HON. A. H. HORTON FOR JUDGE OF UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

ATCHISON, Kan., Dec. 14.—At a meeting of the members of the Atchison County Bar last night, a resolution was adopted recommending the appointment of Hon. A. H. Horton to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Delahay, of the United States District Court, and requesting Senators and Representatives of Congress to urge his appointment. Horton has also the indorsement of Judge Dillon, of the United States Circuit Court, and many influential political officers at Washington.

DEC 1873

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOLLAND HOUSE. By Princess MARIE LIECHTENSTEIN. With Numerous Illustrations. Two vols., 8vo. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & Co.

Holland House has so long been associated with all that is delicate and generous in hospitality to the representatives of literature; its rooms have heard the voices, and its floors have felt the tread of so many authors, artists, statesmen, and wits that the propriety of writing its history is obvious. Yet the task is in itself one of no little difficulty. Could the walls rehearse the brilliant encounters of wit which they have heard, volumes of better things than have ever been written would doubtless be the result, but this would be as practicable as to photograph the beams of sunlight which have glanced through these same halls during the last century or two. We must, of course, content ourselves with the record of the substantial rather than of the evanescent, so far as this notable mansion is concerned, and even then the question as to who shall place the facts on record is one of no little delicacy and difficulty. Those who have shared in the hospitalities of Holland House can describe the notabilities whom they have themselves met there, but to undertake to do more would savor of unwarranted intrusion. Then the hosts, of course, could not record the history of their mansion without seeming to celebrate their own hospitalities. As the adopted daughter of Lady Holland, the Princess Marie Liechtenstein was the one of all others to act as the chronicler of Holland House, and these superb volumes give satisfactory evidence of the veneration for its antiquity, and of the loving pride in its more recent past, which she has brought to the performance of a task that seems to have been purposely left undone until she could assume and accomplish it.

The painstaking care displayed in the illustration and artistic ornamentation of these volumes at once strikes the eye, and practically disarms criticism. There are steel engravings of the fourth Lord Holland, two of his wife, Mary Augusta, one of Elizabeth (Lady Holland) and one of Miss Fox in her childhood. There are, besides, lithographic copies of autographs, more or less interesting, of Hogarth, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Addison, and other notabilities whose names are rightfully associated with Holland House. Numerous wood-cuts reproduce, evidently with the most accurate fidelity, the mansion itself, every object of interest in its immediate neighborhood, and each of its rooms to which any public interest attaches. The Florentine knocker, the china fish from the staircase, a design from the sword of prudence, and the walking-stick of C. J. Fox; a group of Sèvres china, a palette, chimney pieces, nursery emblems, panels, autographs, and numerous objects of sorts are worked into exquisitely tasteful head and tail pieces, so that there is hardly a page of the volumes but contains something strikingly characteristic of Holland House, and altogether unique. The exquisite artistic sense displayed in all these trifling details accords most happily with the literary atmosphere pervading the volumes, and the two together go far to atone for the somewhat unsatisfactory character of the letter press. It is evident that the Princess Marie Leichtenstein is far from being a practiced writer, and the difficulties with which she had to contend are apparent at a glance. The earlier history of Holland House is of little interest, save as it is associated with the family in whose possession it has so long remained, and some of those who held it, as it happens, spent but little time there. Undue space is now and then given to the strictly family history. The later records of the house are too intimately associated with living persons to make it politic to connect it too closely with them, and in referring to the celebrities now dead who have enjoyed its hospitalities, repetition of incidents, many of which have long been familiar, is, of course, unavoidable. The description of the architectural arrangements of the building requires a skillful interweaving of reminiscence to which the author has not been fully equal, in order to avoid tediousness. In spite of all these drawbacks, however, as this is the only account of Holland House that we can ever hope to have, we must accept it for what it is, rather than for what we wish it might have been.

Visitors to London, whose veneration for the localities inseparably connected with the literary history of the mother country has led them to seek out Holland House, know that it is situated on the north side of Kensington Road, at the end of Phillimore place. About eighty acres of the estate on which it stands are not built upon, and fields still adjoin the park so effectively that although London has, in its steady growth in that direction, nearly inclosed it, much of the country quiet which in former years was altogether undisturbed still remains. A large part of the building itself is of red brick, and the cloisters, balconies, and centre turret, which are, on the south side, of stone, stand out quaintly enough from this strongly contrasting background. The architecture is partly of the later days of Elizabeth and partly of the early ones of James I., and its somewhat rambling structure leaves the fancy to imagine that its ground plan was meant to be in the shape of the letter H. The present entrance of the mansion faces east, and at right angles to it and as if forming one side of an entrance court-yard, stands the wall, with two stone piers, of Inigo Jones, architect to Christian IV., of Denmark, who was found at Copenhagen by James I. and by him taken to England, and afterward to Scotland by Queen Anne as her architect. These piers, which are quite notable for their architectural merit, are "reached from the entrance sweep by a double flight of stairs on either side of a fountain in the wall." These steps lead to a pleasure ground, and on the north side of the house is a beautiful lawn, sloping up gradually into a hill, surmounted by an old cedar-tree, many branches of which have been struck by lightning. On the western side of the house there is a happy mixture of turrets and terraces, "to which, in Summer time, is added a gigantic bouquet of the gayest flowers," in the Dutch garden, which is "laid out in that good old-fashioned way so rarely met with now." Toward the end of this garden is a kind of evergreen curtain formed by an arcade covered with ivy, and through this may be seen another garden in which "the dahlia stands monarch of all it surveys." And it does so rightfully, for the third Lady Holland brought seeds of it from Spain and had them sown in this very garden, whence they spread over the whole of England. Another spot in the grounds with which a less peaceful reminiscence is connected is what used to be called the moats, where Lord Camelford was shot in a duel with Capt. Best. From the account of this sad event given in the *Annual Register* (1804) it appears that Lord Camelford negatived all attempt to arrange the difficulty in which the duel originated because his antagonist, Capt. Best, had the reputation of being the surest pistol-shot in England, and he imagined that an avoidance of the encounter would be attributed to cowardice, Lord Camelford fell at the first fire, mortally wounded. In his will, made just before leaving his lodgings, he declared himself the aggressor, and forbade his friends, if he should lose his life, from instituting any proceedings against his antagonist. He further desired that this part of his will should be made known to the King, that he might be moved to extend his mercy toward the man at whose hand he expected to lose his life. The scene which witnessed this encounter has since that time undergone important changes, and now, "amid artificial rocks and real flowers and graceful bridges, those who alone remember, can sigh on looking at so gay a spot." Almost the only other weird association connected with Holland House is that which is brought to mind in the following extract from *Aubrey's Miscellanies*, (London, 1696:)

"The beautiful Lady *Diana Rich*, daughter to the *Earl of Holland*, as she was walking in her Father's Garden at *Kensington*, to take the Fresh Air before Dinner, about Eleven a Clock, being then very well, met with her own Apparition, Habit and every thing, as in a Looking-glass. About a Month after she died of the Small-pox. And 'tis said, that her Sister, the Lady *Isabella (Thinne)* saw the like of herself also before she died. This Account I had from a Person of Honor."

A third sister, Mary, was married to the first Earl of Breadalbane, and it has been recorded that she also, not long after her marriage, had some such warning of her approaching dissolution. "And so," adds the historian of Holland House, "the old habitation has remained. And who would wish to remove it? Belonging to past times, it should be respected. But whether we respect tradition or not, it is a received fact that whenever the mistress of Holland House meets herself, death is hovering about her."

Another of the "institutions" of this famous mansion is "the Holland House gun fire" at 11 P. M. One version of its origin is, that it was a custom brought from Spain by the third Lord Holland. Another story is, that it was instituted by a Lord Holland, whose watchman, having forgotten to load his gun, had been murdered, and who was anxious that ruffians should for the future be warned and he himself satisfied that his servant was properly armed. Whichever version is correct, it is certain that the practice is still kept up, and that an attempt to abandon it was met by a general request from the people of the neighborhood for its continuance.

These reminiscences naturally carry us back to the earlier history of Holland House, upon some of the points of which we shall briefly touch. It may be accepted as an indication of the thoroughness with which the Princess Liechtenstein treats her theme, that she makes the fact of Holland House being located in Kensington a pretext for tracing the history of that parish back even beyond the time of William the Conqueror. It is enough for our purpose to state that Holland House was originally Cope Castle, the centre and turrets of which were built by Sir Walter Cope in 1607. His daughter and heiress, Isabel, married Sir Henry Rich, who was created Baron of Kensington in 1622, and made Earl of Holland in 1624. Hence the mansion derived the name by which it is to pass into history. The Earl of Holland added to the building its wings and arcades, and employed the best artists of the time in decorating its interior. He is described by Clarendon as "a very handsome man, of a lovely and winning presence and gentle conversation." His generous hospitality made Holland House known on the Continent as well as in England, and his tragic death—for he was beheaded in Palace Yard, Westminster, March 9, 1648-9, after imprisonment as a Royalist in Warwick Castle—throws a melancholy historic interest around the house to which he gave his name. "He proved his courage," we are told, by dying well. A little of his ancient foppery clung to him even in his last hours. He appeared on the scaffold dressed in a white satin waistcoat and a white satin cap with silver lace." It is the tradition that after the death of Earl Holland Gen. Fairfax, and afterward Gen. Lambert, occupied Holland House for a time; but eventually the widowed Countess was allowed to live once more in her own home; "and if devotion to a late husband can be proved by opposition to his enemies, Lady Holland was a devoted widow, for she encouraged acting in Holland House when theatres were shut by the Puritans." Robert, son of the first Earl of Holland, who became second Earl of Holland, and afterward succeeding his cousin, became in 1673 fifth Earl of Warwick, made Holland House his principal residence. Edward, his son and successor, married Charlotte, daughter of Sir Thomas Middleton, and she was the Countess of Warwick, who, on Aug. 2, 1716, married Addison. Johnson, in noting this event, tells us that "Addison's advances at first were certainly timerous, but grew bolder as his reputation and influence increased, till at last the lady was persuaded to marry him on terms much like those on which a Turkish princess is espoused, to whom the Sultan is reported to pronounce, 'Daughter, I give thee this man for thy slave.'" As regards the life the distinguished couple led it is enough to know that there was too much truth in the assertion that "Holland House, although a large house, could not contain Mr. Addison, the Countess of Warwick, and one guest, peace." It is probable, the Countess Liechtenstein tells us, that the ill-terms on which they lived hastened the end of Addison, who died of asthma and dropsy at Holland House on the 17th of June, 1719. That his attachment to the Countess had not entirely passed away may be inferred from the fact that he left her all his property.

In 1749 Holland House was let on lease to Henry Fox, first Lord Holland, who bought it in 1767. From about the time of the Restoration until the middle of the eighteenth century Holland House was occupied by tenants, some of whom gave it as much lustre as did its owners. William Penn, Sir John Chardin, the Persian traveler; Shippen, the Jacobite, celebrated by Pope; Lechmere, the eminent Whig lawyer, and others may be named among these; while, in 1689, William III. hesitated between it and the house of the Earl of Nottingham, which he finally selected as the royal residence. Henry Fox, whom we have named above as the purchaser of Holland House, was born in 1705, and was educated at Eton with Pitt, afterward Earl Chatham. He would have occupied a more prominent place in the political history of Great Britain had not his fame been so completely eclipsed by that of his second son, Charles James Fox, the orator and statesman. The *sobriquet* "Harry" Fox may be taken as an indication of his social popularity. In 1774 he eloped with, and secretly married, Lady Caroline Lenox, eldest daughter of Charles, second Duke of Richmond, of whom the story is told that, to get rid of a decisive interview with the suitor whom her parents preferred, she cut off her eyebrows. The solitude thus secured she improved by running away with Sir Harry. This escapade very naturally brought upon Lady Caroline the displeasure of her parents, and resulted in an estrangement which was not adjusted until about four years afterward, following the birth of Stephen, Lady Caroline's eldest son. In 1762 she was created Baroness Holland, and in the year following Mr. Fox was raised to the peerage as Baron Holland, of Foxley, Wilts. Lord Holland died at Holland House on the 1st of July, 1774, at the age of sixty-nine, and his widow survived him only twenty-three days. Lord Holland's dying injunction about Selwyn—"If Mr. Selwyn calls again let him in; if I am alive I shall be very glad to see him, and if I am dead he will be very glad to see me"—we are assured "is as authentic as it has been widely spread." The story is easily believed of one who wrote to this same friend from Lyons on May 2, 1770:

Yorke was very ugly while he lived; how did he look when he was dead! Yours ever,
HOLLAND.

That Selwyn himself was also capable of similar ill-timed levity, is evident from the story that, when he was bantered by some ladies on his want of feeling in going to see Lord Lovat's head cut off, he said: "Why, I made amends by going to the undertaker's to see it sewn on again."

Stephen, the successor to the title and estates of the first Lord Holland only survived his father six months, but he left behind him the reputation of a good-natured and brilliant man, contradictory as the qualities may seem. During the minority of his son, Henry Richard, born in 1773, the fruit of his marriage with Lady Mary Fitzpatrick, daughter of John, first Earl of Upper Ossory, Holland House was let, and during this period its history, so far as it possesses any literary interest, is a blank. But this interval covered an important part of the career of the most able, eloquent, and famous of the Fox family—Charles James, the younger brother of Stephen. The chief reminiscence connecting him with Holland House is that of the wall which was condemned, and the demolition of which his father promised him he should witness. By some accident, however, the boy was not present when the wall was knocked down, but Lord Holland, acting up to the principle of keeping faith even with a child, had the wall built up again that it might be demolished before his son's eyes. There was not this excuse, however, for the indulgent parent, when, on another occasion, the *enfant terrible* wished to break a watch. "Well!" said the father, "if you must, I suppose you must." Naturally, a child thus spoiled by his father did not exhibit much deference to his mother. One day he heard her make a mistake in Roman history, and asking her with utter contempt what *she* knew about the Romans, proceeded to explain how she was wrong. Before he was fourteen Lord Holland took him to Paris and Spa, and there was sown the seeds of his future love for gambling, a passion which marred his whole life and made it, in this aspect at least, a solemn warning to parents who do not watch with sufficient care the early years of their children. Shortly before he died, we are told, "he went to Holland House and walked over all the grounds, looking tenderly at each familiar spot, as if he wished to carry through the gates of death the impression engraved on his soul during his childhood. His wonderfully brilliant career cast dazzling lustre upon the family whose name he bore, but even this is insufficient warrant for the large space allotted to him in this history of Holland House, with which he had so little to do. His fame, however, overshadows that of his nephew, Henry Richard, the third Lord Holland, who was a debater of wonderful freshness, perception, force, and eloquence, and a statesman of marked ability and of thorough consistency. He was, moreover, passionately fond of literature, and his culture was characterized by such diversity, breadth, and depth that he was a worthy host of the most brilliant array of authors, statesmen, and wits known to any period of English history. Macaulay, Sheridan, four great Lord Chancellors—Thurlow, Eldon, Brougham, and Lyndhurst—Count Rumford, Grattan, Curran, our own Irving, the two Humboldts, Talleyrand, Canova, Metternich, Tom Moore, Georgiana, the beautiful Duchess of Devonshire, Sydney Smith, Mme. De Staël, are but a few among the more prominent of those who made Holland House at this period the most notable and brilliant intellectual centre England has ever known.

The benevolence, courtesy, and cordial affability which made Lord Holland a most popular host, were offset but not marred by the waywardness, the cleverness, and beauty of Lady Holland, whose habit of contradiction doubtless provoked many of the brilliant repartees which have become part of the records of this historic mansion. Neither the station nor fame of her guests secured their immunity in her occasional imperious words. In the midst of Macaulay's interesting anecdotes she would tap on the table with her fan and say: "Now, Macaulay, we have had enough of this; give us something else." Sydney Smith, it is of record, occasionally revolted under her commands. She once said to him, "Sydney, ring the bell." "Oh, yes," he retorted, "shall I sweep the room?" Allusion was on one occasion made to a book which Towk Morn was writing, and which he had given some reason to believe he thought would be amusing and lively. He chanced to be sitting next Lady Holland, who turned to him with the remark: "This will be a dull book of yours, this Sheridan, I fear." His attempted defense of his work did not break the force of her unexpected onset. "I am very sorry to hear," she once remarked to Lord Porchester, "you are going to publish a poem. Can't you suppress it?" Sydney Smith was, of course, one of the most indulged of the Holland House guests, perhaps because few cared to meet him in an encounter of wit; but on one occasion he was himself set down by the Prince of Wales, then Prince Regent. The conversation having taken the turn of discussing who was the wickedest man that had ever lived, Sydney Smith, addressing himself to the Prince, said: "The Regent Orleans, and he was a Prince." "I should give the preference to his tutor, the Abbé Dubois," retorted the Prince, "and *he* was a *priest*, Mr. Sydney."

Almost a volume might be compiled of the repartees and encounters of wit which the rooms of Holland House have heard, and the Princess Marie Liechtenstein has here collated many of the most notable, but some of those which we have already quoted have the odor of antiquity about them, and we must refrain.

It would be interesting to follow the historian through the later records of Holland House, but onward from the days to which we have brought this sketch its intellectual glories have paled, not, let us say in all frankness, because its hospitalities have abated, but for the more satisfactory reason that during the last quarter of a century, at least, the giants who sought its halls in their hours of relaxation have lacked successors who could maintain the reputation of those who had gone before them. But if, as Macaulay has imagined, Holland House may some day disappear beneath the railways and squares which have so steadily been stretching out toward it and surrounding it, there is satisfaction in the knowledge that its history has been fully and faithfully recorded, and that every part and point of the famous mansion has been so carefully and accurately preserved in the exquisitely-finished engravings which illustrate these volumes, that its memory can never by any possibility grow dim.

FEMALE POETS OF AMERICA. By RUFUS WILMOT GRISWOLD. With additions by R. H. STODDARD. With portraits on steel from original pictures. New-York: JAMES MILLER.

A quarter of a century has passed away since the late Dr. Griswold published his selection from the writings of American female poets. So far as his work went we do not see that Mr. Stoddard has altered it, but the additions he has made serve to give us a very fair representative volume of the same branch of literature down to the present day. There are nearly 120 of our female writers here represented. The merits of the various selections are necessarily varied and very unequal, but it is not on account of merit in the writers that the work should be valued. We cannot quite accord with Mr. Stoddard's disparagement of Mrs. Hemans and Miss Landon, nor do we quite see the necessity for the allusion to them. For the question of genius displayed in this collection is quite secondary to the interest which the work will have for American readers, as a fair example of what has been done in the realm of versification by American women. Viewed in that light, it is extremely interesting, and we may justly leave to another generation, which shall be engaged upon an examination into early American literature, to pass judgment upon the respective performers. It is enough for us to know that Mr. Stoddard has done his share of the work well and with impartiality, the biographical notices and corrections that he has presented being especially valuable. He has produced a work which should be in the possession of all who feel any interest in the intellectual growth of our country.

THE VILLE DU HAVRE.

SUPPLEMENTARY ACCOUNTS OF THE DISASTER.

The London papers, just at hand, contain lengthened accounts of the Ville du Havre disaster. Many of the facts thus narrated have been published already in these columns, after receipt by telegraph. The following extracts, however, will be new to the reader:

Mr. Waite, of New-York, related his experience in these terms: "The awful rapidity with which the ship went down after she was struck is scarcely credible. We were sleeping tranquilly in our berths, when a dreadful crash and the shivering of the vessel awoke us in a moment. The passengers—men, women, and children—rushed on deck, some of them half dressed, others in their night dresses. At once we saw the extent of the accident which had occurred. There were the bows of a large sailing vessel projecting over the deck, and there, too, was a frightful hole in the side of our steamer, through which the water was rushing furiously in. The crew, under the orders of the Captain, were manning the two long-boats and helping passengers into them as fast as possible under the excitement of those terrible moments. While they did so, however, the mainmast fell with an awful crash, bringing down the mizzenmast also with it. Those two masts fell upon the long-boats and killed a number of the passengers and injured many others. The terror which prevailed among them at this time prevented a great many of the passengers from making any attempt to save their lives. Some of them, in a paroxysm of despair, threw themselves on the deck in earnest prayer. Although there were eight boats altogether belonging to the ship, owing to the brief time in which she sank the crew were only able to get the Captain's gig and whale-boat into the water. The whale-boat was launched by the Second Lieutenant, who, with several of the crew and two or three passengers, succeeded in getting into it just in time to escape going down with the ship. Some others got into the Captain's gig, and the few lives saved in these two boats and some others picked up afterward by the Loch Earn were all that escaped out of the 313 souls on board the Ville du Havre when she was struck. The Loch Earn, after clearing away from the sinking vessel, put off to a distance of about half a mile, where she hove-to, and sent her boats to pick up any of the passengers and crew who might happen to be floating on the sea. Some were found on pieces of plank, some clinging to portions of the broken spars, others on life-buoys, casks, and various other remnants of the wreck. Not a single person was saved from the deck, the panic being so great and the time so short before all was over. The Captain and Second Officer behaved with great courage through this scene of agony and despair. They both remained on deck to the last, and went down with the steamer, but came to the surface and floated for three-quarters of an hour, when they were picked up by the whale-boat. The mental anguish of some of the fortunate few whose lives were saved was heart-rending in the extreme. One lady (Mrs. Spafford, of Chicago) had lost her four children, and another (Mrs. Bulkeley) had lost three. A gentleman, who was taking his sister to France for the benefit of her health, was among the saved, and his grief on finding that his sister had gone down in the vessel found a parallel only in that of parents who were lamenting the loss of their children and children the loss of their parents. Never can I forget the harrowing scenes which I witnessed on the deck of the Loch Earn—a scene surpassed in agony only by that I had beheld just before on the deck of the ill-fated Ville du Havre. Ladies and gentlemen, who before had never known a single privation, were standing there shivering and destitute, and officers and seamen whose lives, perhaps, had been spent in traveling the ocean suddenly found themselves helpless, and deprived in some cases of everything they had possessed. About 8 o'clock we sighted the American ship Trimountain, bound from New-York for Bristol, and upon our signaling her she hove-to and bore down alongside of us. We were then all transferred to that vessel, on board of which we were treated with the utmost kindness and consideration, both by Capt. Urquhart and his officers and men. Thanks to their kind attention, in two or three days nearly all the survivors had to a great extent recovered from the serious effects of their immersion in the sea."

Mr. James Bishop, No. 32 Broadway, New-York, left the ship on a plank; floated about three-quarters of an hour, and then was picked up by a French boat.

Mr. Henry Bilknap, No. 8 Mount Vernon street, Boston, swam from the wreck, and was picked up about an hour after by an English boat.

Mr. Andrew McCreery, No. 8 Rue Beaujean, Paris, left before she sank, and was picked up about one hour after by a French boat.

Alfred Barbancon, No. 20 Rue de Hamones, Belgium, swam from the wreck, without support, for one hour, and was picked up by a French boat.

Mr. Theophile Lorriau, No. 9 Rue de Batignolles, Paris, floated direct to an English ship on a raft, and was picked up by a French boat.

Mr. Le Grand Cramer, Troy, N. Y., sank with wreck; severely injured about the head; floated about one hour; saved by English boat; lost an aunt.

Mr. R. D. Witthaus, Jr., No. 31 West Thirty-fourth street, New-York, swam from wreck, found support, floated about one hour, and picked up by an English boat.

Mr. William R. Swift, (Swift & Allen, New-Bedford, United States, jumped overboard with life-preserver; floated about one hour, and was picked up by an English boat. He has lost a daughter.

Mr. Francisco Llado, Nos. 132 and 134 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 35 Rue de Luxembourg, Paris, left the ship before she sank, floated on a plank one hour, and picked up by an English boat.

Mr. Charles B. Waite, Brevoort House, New-York, and No. 35 Lane, New-York, and No. 62 Avenue D'Alma, Paris, sank with the ship, swam for a time, then found a piece of timber, and floated three-quarters of an hour. He was picked up by a French boat. He has lost a sister.

Mr. McKeskey Butt, New-York, sank with the ship, floated with a piece of timber three-quarters of an hour, and was picked up by a French boat.

Mrs. M. A. Buckley, Rige, New-York, sank with ship, floated with timber one hour, and was picked up by an English boat. She has lost a daughter.

Mrs. Henry D. Stafford, No. 159 La Salle street, Chicago, Ill., sank with ship, floated with timber one hour, and was picked up by an English boat. She has lost three children.

Mrs. William R. Swift, (Swift & Allen,) New-Bedford, left ship with life-preserver, floated one hour, and was picked up by an English boat. She has lost one daughter.

Mrs. Chresto, Paris, sank with ship, floated with timber one hour, and was picked up by a French boat. She has lost her husband.

Miss Addie Breeden, No. 27 Avenue de Paris, Versailles, France, and New-York, sank with ship; floated with timber one hour, and was picked up by a French boat. She has lost her father.

Miss Fanny Eininger, No. 39 Broad street, New-York, sank with ship; floated on pilot's steps three-quarters of an hour, and was picked up by a French boat. She has lost her mother.

Miss Mary Hunter, No. 12 K street, Newport, R. I., sank with ship; floated on timber one hour, and was picked up by an English boat. She has lost father, mother, and sister.

Miss Anna Hunter, No. 12 K street, Newport, R. I., sank with ship, floated on timber one hour, and was picked up by an English boat. She has lost two sisters.

Misses Madeline and Helene Mixter, No. 193 Beacon street, Boston, Mass., sank with the ship; the former floated on timber three-quarters of an hour, and the latter on pilot's steps one hour, and they were picked up by an English boat. They have lost father, mother, two sisters, and grandfather.

Miss C. Eggar, 22 East Seventeenth-street, New-York, sank with ship, floated on timber one hour, and was picked up by an English boat. She has lost mother and sister.

Left on board the Loch Earn, Rev. E. M. Cook, Paris.

Officers saved.—Capt. Surmont sank with the ship, swam for three-quarters of an hour, and was picked up by a French boat. Capt. Paray sank with ship, floated with timber for two hours, and was picked up by a French boat.

First officer at his post lowered his boat and saved those rescued by the French boat.

Purser Vie sank with ship, picked up by French boat, and then assisted to save passengers.

Second Purser Dubec swam from ship nearly to the English boat, and was then picked up by French boat.

Second Engineer sank with ship, floated with timber three hours, and was the last saved by the English boat.

RECOVERY FROM THE PANIC.

The London *Times* of Nov. 29 concludes as follows an editorial article on the American panic and its significance and consequences: "It was never, however, to be imagined that a nation which had sustained with ease the burdens of a most costly war could be long oppressed by the consequences of a casual fit of extravagance. Practically and substantially speaking, the Union is rich beyond measure, and the present difficulties must gradually pass away. It is clear, indeed, that they are already beginning to disappear, and there was, perhaps, some not unnatural exaggeration in the estimate first taken of the consequences of the panic. Nevertheless a period of suffering is probably at hand, and, as we have already observed, it will, to all appearance, be characterized by incidents and features exactly resembling those of similar seasons in older countries. We may expect to hear of large gatherings of the unemployed, of the privations endured by the working classes, of labor a mere drug in the market, and of helpless pauperism or wolfish struggles for subsistence. The trouble, too, may be aggravated if an impression should prevail that labor's difficulty has been selfishly turned into capital's opportunity; but on such occasions, as we learned seven years ago, capital has advantages of which it cannot be deprived. Money can dispense with employment more easily than labor; indeed, in seasons of distrust employment is shunned altogether. It is not improbable that the Americans have been living too fast, and committing themselves to extravagant expenditure, not only upon railways, but upon many other enterprises, public and private. From the penalties due to such excesses they cannot, any more than the nations of the Old World, expect to be exempt; and if the pressure on this occasion should be more severe than usual, the event would simply indicate that some of the distinctions between the Old World and the New are gradually dying out. To a certain extent, indeed, they have disappeared already, but with a territory still only half reclaimed, with a margin of space for an infinitely larger population, and with every resource that soil, climate, and national character can supply, the American Union will easily tide over the occasional effects of financial errors or speculative extravagance."

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

HIS VIEWS ON SPECIE PAYMENT—WHAT HE THINKS OF A THIRD TERM.

In the lecture entitled "Glances Abroad," delivered on Saturday night at Association Hall, Mr. Wendell Phillips took occasion to introduce some new matter which has been the subject of discussion of late. He referred, among other things, to the specie-payment and third-term questions. God forbid, he said, that we should ever return to the delusion of specie payments. He did not think that the American people would ever wander back to the Egyptian flesh-pots. It was a delusion long since dispelled by the practical experience of the world. America had the best currency in the world, and he didn't believe that the utmost effort of any minority would ever bring us back to the old channel. He looked forward to a currency double in volume, resting only on the credit of the Government, with no check and balance of commodity, wheat, or gold, to disturb the national relation of its volume. From this condition of things, he looked forward to a result which would bring the interest of money in this country down to the level of Great Britain—three per cent.—so as to shut out the necessity for a tariff, and deprive wealth of half its desire of increase, and put within the reach of the masses all the fruits of the earth. Unless we launched our vessel in the same channel, and fought Great Britain with her own weapons, we should go under. The lecturer then proceeded to say that the changes which impend over us are impending over Europe. He thought the republic in Europe was much nearer than many imagine. The republic in Great Britain is much nearer than any imagine. There was but one great bulwark to-day in the way, and that was land. There was nothing in the Church, or the State, or the Lords, that could delay for twenty years the advent of the republic, because the same change had come over the masses there as exist here. Arch and Bradlaugh, and the masses behind them, they understood human nature, and the claims of every man born on the soil to recognition, better than people think or allow. The moment they broke down the aristocratic bulwark of the land owned by 300,000 men, down in the abyss would go the turrets and towers of old institutions, and the frigate of the British republic would be anchored forever on the Thames. [Applause.] He believed, too, in the nearer advent of republicanism in France than any imagine. There was no Bonaparte left, thank God, and hardly a Bourbon left to rally under. The Duc D'Aumale's character and private views were the best introduction of any of the family, but even he could not drag France back to the Bourbon dynasty, and the very necessity of the hour would bring France back into the arms of a great soldier or a great statesman. German arrogance looked over the border and France's pride had sworn the deepest oath that another generation shall not pass without revenge. There was no Bonaparte or Bourbon, but Sedan must be avenged. France would follow in the steps of any energetic man, and the right man would come. See the state of Spain to-day. Spain had no king and no queen to make a claim whose character could bear four hours' investigation. Spain floats into the hand of soldier or statesman from the very want of a dynasty. Look back in England; in all her political periods what carried her back to the throne? The existence of some daughter or cousin or second son with ability. Spain had got nothing such, and consequently all the forces of Europe are in wild disorder to-day, and crash and jostle against each other like frigates in a storm. But underneath, in the near future, there seemed to be but one possibility that national pride could be satisfied, that national position could be gained, only in a constitutional monarchy, which is nearly a republic, or in a republic. France, as a monarchy, must be a third-rate power; France, as a republic, would govern Europe. This was the motive that carried the Frenchman back. The lecturer then proceeded. I say it is a social century that is opening upon us. We have had material change; our children will never see such a change as we have seen for the last sixty years since the battle of Waterloo, and we shall go on in the same channels and grow, but there never will be such a leap forward as if it had taken seven centuries to do it. But we are not going to stop; we are not sluggards, and we shall solve other problems yet in the face of the world. It is very likely that Europe, if she is not ahead of us, will walk side by side with us in the social struggle. We have a great deal of ignorance of each other, and this ignorance has been the cause of wars. We set up a monster and look at it. Because there is a river or a hill divides us we set up a monster and worship it. So the North imagined the South a braggart that would never make good its words with deeds, and the South fancied the North peddlers that would never risk sixpence for a principle, and so we went to war because the sections misconceived each other. One of the finest fruits of that rebellion is that at last the sections understand each other; the best guarantee, the real substratum upon which rests nationality. We do not wholly understand each other yet; we see pretty clearly, but we see men yet as trees walking, especially at the South. They do not understand us yet, and it will take four or five years to clear their mental vision. Until that time comes it won't be safe to trust the helm of the vessel of State to any other idea or purpose than that which has held it for the last dozen years. I therefore for one shall be the last to object if the General who now occupies the Presidential chair goes there for the third time if he will hold the vessel straight on her course. [Applause.] I have no value for men, no care for parties; overriding them both is the great necessity in which we stand.

THE POPE AND ARCHBISHOP LEDOCHOWSKI.

The following is a translation (from a German version) of the text of the Pope's letter to Archbishop Ledochowski referred to in a recent telegram: Reverend Brother: Greeting and apostolic blessing. If at any time it has been God's pleasure to show to men that the fabric of the Church is of Divine building and that on that account all attacks directed against it by the powers of hell and the malice of man must be in vain, surely it is now, reverend brother, while this truth is forced upon the sight even of those who do not wish to see it, for He has permitted all to conspire for the destruction of the Church. We see contempt, calumny, laws, and temporal superiority arrayed against it, the effect of resolutions long formed brought to realization by protracted labor and developed by the most exasperated sect, which has almost everywhere secured supreme power. Its professors are designated rebels, its Bishops are condemned by lay courts as agitators, persecuted with fines, deprived of their offices, and expelled the country; the spiritual orders are prohibited; the clergy is gagged, and, by arbitrary measures, prevented from exercising its office; education of the youth in the spirit of the Church is forbidden, in order that, on the one hand, the population may not be confirmed in the principles of religion, and that, on the other, the hope may vanish of able and faithful servants of the altar being trained up. In order to undermine the glory of God, the property dedicated to God is robbed; even the chief helmsman of the Church is kept in bondage in order that, though utterly despoiled, he may not govern the Church with freedom, according to his powers. All this, reverend brother, makes your heart bleed, but it likewise rends our own, for though we are grieved at the heavy portion of woe meeted out specially to you—so heavy that by the weight of your persecutions your health has been endangered—we see, on the other hand, and beyond this, the evil spreading over the whole of Europe to its full length and breadth, and, moreover, over other continents likewise. Nevertheless, the very magnitude of the evil, and the uncommon breadth of its diffusion, raises the sure hope that deliverance is close at hand. For if God at a former time, when He desired to save the world, permitted so many devilish perversities that even His own Son was not spared, we have cause to infer that the same God is now, by the unbridled efforts of hell, preparing the only eventual regeneration, and for a triumph of the Church, at this moment deprived of all human assistance; and that by the visible manifestation of His power He will compel even the proudest hearts into obedience. Furthermore, reverend brother, you make the tokens of your love the dearer to us, the more you are afflicted with troubles, and magnanimously sacrifice everything, even life itself, to the execution of your office; and the more resolutely and stanchly you fight for the Church, the more does our desire gain in intensity that you may be quickly restored to all the more complete health. The gifts from your diocesans, which you have forwarded to us, have forced us to admire their fervent love, but have at the same time occasioned a certain regret, because these alms are offered by those who are themselves hemmed in on all sides by severe tribulation. Receive, therefore, the assurance of the deep gratitude of our heart, you, as well as your clergy and your people, on behalf of whom we pray fervently to God that He may give them the same spirit which He has given their Pastor, and like perseverance in the great peril in which they find themselves. May God grant them and you that unfailing unanimity which annihilates and exhausts all the power of the adversaries, in order thus to provide a fresh victory for the just cause and fresh glory for the Church. Meanwhile, as herald of the grace of God, and in proof of our particular attachment, we pronounce upon you and both your archdioceses our apostolic blessing.

Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, on the 3d of November, 1873, the twenty-eighth of our reign.

PIUS P. P. IX.

PUBLIC BEQUESTS.

The late John C. Davis, a Philadelphia lumber merchant, left public bequests to the amount of $30,000, divided as follows:

He bequeaths the income from $15,000 as follows: $600 a year to his cousin, Mina R. Davis, and the balance to his cousin, Julia R. Davis. And after the decease of the two named the principal to be divided as follows: Lewisburg University, $5,000; American Baptist Publication Society, $5,000; First Baptist Church, City of Philadelphia, $5,000. Then he gives for clothing children of Sunday-school and Mission School of First Baptist Church, $1,000; the Pennsylvania Baptist General Association, $2,000; American Baptist Missionary Union, $1,000; American Baptist Home Mission Society, $1,000; American and Foreign Bible Society, $1,000; Pennsylvania Baptist Education Society, $1,000; to the Grand Ligne Mission of Canada, $1,000; Union School and Children's Home of Philadelphia, $1,000; Northern Home for Friendless Children, $1,000; Union Temporary Home for Children, $1,000; Howard Hospital, $1,000; Merchants' Fund, $1,000; Old Man's Home, $1,000; Baptist Home, $1,000. To his niece, Sarah Jane Lodge, he makes a large bequest, which, in case of no issue, is to be devoted to charitable institutions, after her death.

SUNDAY'S NEWS.

The following is a summary of the news which appeared in yesterday's TIMES:

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.—Marshal Bazaine, since the commutation of his sentence, has written a letter to President MacMahon, in which he says: "I could have died without regret since the recommendation of the court for mercy vindicates my honor." The ship Preston, from New-Orleans, was burned at Havre, on Saturday. She had 1,430 bales of cotton on board.

GERMANY.—A special dispatch received in London states that public feeling in Germany is much excited over the seizure of the German vessels by the Spaniards. The fullest satisfaction for the insult to the German flag is demanded.

SPAIN.—The bombardment of the City of Cartagena has been temporarily suspended.

AFRICA.—Advices from the Gold Coast state that Sir Garnet Wolseley, the commander of the Ashantee Expedition, is suffering from fever.

CUBA.—On Friday evening last, a mob, numbering several hundreds, assembled in front of the palace of the Captain General, and expressed its dissatisfaction at the surrender of the Virginius.

HOME.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Twenty-five children were rendered unconscious by inhaling coal-gas in a school-room at Susquehanna Depot, last Tuesday.

BOSTON, MASS.—It was reported on Saturday night that Prof. Agassiz's faculties were gradually weaking, and there are serious fears for the result. The frigate Franklin will go into commission on Monday.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A meeting of Congressmen was held on Saturday evening, to compare views on the subject of rapid and cheap transportation.

OHIO.—A mass-meeting of unemployed working men was held in Cincinnati, on Saturday night. The speeches were of an unreasoning, incendiary character.

WEST CHESTER, PENN.—Sentence of death was pronounced upon Udderzook on Saturday.

LOCAL.

Another member of the gang of river-thieves, who committed a dastardly outrage and robbery on board the brig Matano on the night of the 29th of November, was sentenced by Recorder Hackett, on Saturday, to twenty years in the State Prison.

The number of lodgers accommodated at the various Police stations in this City during the past week was 5,678 males and 1,089 females.

During the past week the Police arrested 2,054 persons. Fire Marshal Sheldon reports twenty-one fires for the past week, involving a loss of $178,130; insurance, $771,200.

Michael C. Broderick, who had been convicted of manslaughter in the fourth degree for the killing of his son, was sentenced of Saturday for one year and six months in the State Prison.

The total number of arrests during the past week in Brooklyn was 537. The tax receipts amounted to $90,472 15.

A FATED SHIP.

The *Daily Telegraph* of Nov. 25 says: "On Tuesday, in the 'Captains' Room' at Lloyd's, there took place a singular sale of a still more singular ship. The vessel submitted to public auction was a fine sea-going boat, Clyde-built, 738 tons gross and 502 register, fitted with the most improved machinery. Not only the hull, but the masts, yards, spars, riggings, engines, and expensive saloon and cabin fittings, were offered to the speculative bidder. In fine, this stanch Glaswegian steamer was knocked down, lock, stock, and barrel. A vast crowd filled the Captains' Room when the auctioneer ascended the rostrum. The conditions of sale were read, and the upset price of £6,500 was put on the ship. Notwithstanding the large number of spectators present there were but few bidders; the competition was languid, and at the end of nine or ten minutes came to a stop, when the falling of the hammer proclaimed that the bonny Clyde-built steamer had been knocked down to a firm of Spanish merchants in Gracechurch street for £7,050. Had the vessel been an ordinary one she would probably have fetched a much larger sum; but in her case her singularity was rather a depression than an advantage to her sellers, and her rarity did not impart richness to her appraisement. It may be mentioned that the sale had taken place under an order of Mr. Jones, the Marshal of the High Court of Admiralty, and that the vessel was no other than the ever-infamous Murillo. Judgment, it will be remembered, went by default against the owners of this notorious craft in the two suits brought in the Admiralty Court by the owners of the ill-starred Northfleet; and on the occasion of that judgment some very strong remarks emanated from the bench as to the conduct of the Spanish Captain, who, in steaming away from the vessel he had run down, without tendering the slightest assistance to her drowning passengers, had, the learned Judge said, exhibited the brutality, unrelieved by the courage, of a pirate. With such a character to bring into the auction mart, is it to be wondered at if the Murillo brought, comparatively speaking, so little under the hammer? It is not, of course, the screw steamer's fault if the Spaniard who commanded her happened to be cowardly and selfish. Yet sailors are proverbially superstitious, and what British tar would like to ship on board the murderous Murillo? The steamer will no doubt be rechristened, and every possible means will be taken to obliterate the memory of her former career; but there is blood upon her head, and is there not an old tradition as to the indelibility of blood stains? If nautical folk lore still sway the opinions of English sea-faring people, they will think the Murillo as unlucky a craft as the celebrated clipper Natchez, of New-Orleans, the lines of which were laid on a Friday, which was launched on a Friday, which first put to sea on a Friday, whose Captain's name was Friday, and which went down on a Friday, with all hands, for evermore."

LIBEL SUIT IN ROCHESTER.

Hon. Jarvis Lord has commenced a libel suit against the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, basing his accusation on certain statements respecting himself published in that paper during the campaign. He lays his damages at $25,000. In reference to the suit the *Democrat and Chronicle* says: "When the words which constitute the alleged grievances were published, Mr. Lord was a candidate for reelection to the State Senate. We believed him both personally and politically unfit to represent this district in that body. Our belief in his personal unfitness was founded upon oral and documentary evidence which we then regarded, and still regard, as unimpeachable in its character. We believed that the public interests imperatively demanded his retirement to private life. Our convictions were deliberately formed, carefully matured, and honestly expressed. Pledged to the conservation of official integrity and the welfare of the Commonwealth, we would have been untrue to our duty as journalists and as citizens had we refrained from publishing the facts in our possession, or from suggesting such advice to the electors as was warranted by those facts. Having taken such a course as our conscience and judgment dictated and our responsibilities involved—having carefully weighed our utterances—we have no apologies to prefer or retractions to make. That which we said was not inspired by malice, but was impelled by the highest considerations of duty. We shall, therefore, meet the issue which Mr. Lord has raised in the spirit neither of the bravado nor the coward. We shall not shrink from any investigation, either of our conduct or of our motives; nor shall we permit him to avoid the closest scrutiny of his actions. The law permits the truth of alleged libelous publications to be pleaded and proved in justification. Having characterized his transactions as we believed they deserved to be characterized, their quality will be analyzed by the courts. Mr. Lord has taken legal counsel and thinks himself aggrieved. We are prepared to justify every syllable we have written in relation to him."

GERMANY'S REORGANIZED ARMY.

A hand-book recently published at Leipsic gives the first complete résumé that has appeared of the newly reorganized army of the German Empire. The most important increase in this of late appears, of course, in the cavalry, which can now put twelve complete divisions into the field in place of the six employed during the late war, and independent of the regiments attached to the divisions of infantry. Including Bavaria, there are eighteen army corps in the Empire, of which seventeen (that of Elsass-Lorraine is presumably the exception) have every component element perfectly complete. Each corps has, of course, its divisions, and the most striking change in the method of organization as compared with that in use in 1870 is the far greater independence given to each division, this body being no longer regarded as only a fighting but a marching unit, with its equipage and other special services complete. There is still, however, a special reserve of artillery and engineers belonging to the corps' head-quarters. The number of combatants in the field army is given as 578,000 bayonets, 68,000 sabres, 2,080 guns, and 13,000 engineers; but the ration lists of the army, including train and non-combatants, amount to 847,000 men with 230,000 horses. These figures are, of course, entirely independent of all the troops of the reserve.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

VIEWS OF EX-GOV. HORATIO SEYMOUR.

A letter on the financial condition of the country from Ex-Gov. Seymour, written on the 27th of September to a gentleman in Wisconsin, is published in the papers of that State. He says:

"I think the panic, as it is called, has come to stay awhile. The truth is, it is no panic at all; it is a fact. The brokers and bankers failed because they could not pay their debts. They paid usurious interest, and used every device to keep afloat. There was no excitement in the public mind until they made it by their failures. They tried, in order to show good balance sheets, to keep the price of stocks and bonds above their real value. They hoped to shove them off upon others. They succeeded in doing this to a large extent, but at last there was no one to buy. When Cooke and others say they have ample securities, they mean they have a margin if old prices are to rule again. I do not believe they can pay their debts except by some form of compromise. Creditors may be glad to take what they can get and call it even. They may take stocks or bonds at old quotations, &c., &c. We have made too many railroads, too much stock, too many bonds. In time they may come into play, but we must wait awhile. We have now as many miles of railroad as all the world besides. In addition to our vast indebtedness, we are an extravagant people. We must come down in our expenses. The failure of bankers and brokers, the stoppage of works and expenditures, and the very act of economizing will at the outset make a great deal of trouble. The people of the country have had a saturnalia. They must suffer now the pains and penalties. I think we are to have a gradual setting down of prices and shrinking of fortunes. It may be that the Government will step in and inflate the currency. In that case gold will go up, and we shall go out to sea again. The future is full of uncertainty. I look for troubled times. By and by it will clear up, and you and your contemporaries will gather in the fruits of the toils, the schemes and speculations of the day. Increased population and production will in time float off the stranded ventures of the day. I may not live to see this, but you and others of your years will reap the benefit of this state of things. In the meantime, take care to keep as safe as you can while the storm rages. I cannot say I am sorry the crash has come. It will do much mischief now; it would do more if put off."

MARRIAGE IN CALIFORNIA.

An interesting decision as to what constitutes a lawful marriage has lately been made by Judge Myrick, of California. The circumstances of the case are thus detailed by the San Francisco *Bulletin*. "Elizabeth Titcomb petitioned the Probate Court for a homestead to be set apart to her as the widow of A. H. Titcomb. The creditors of the estate resisted the petition, claiming that she was not the wife and is not the widow of the deceased. She came to this State in 18[illegible] as Elizabeth Maguire, a single woman, and obtained employment in a laundry. While there she became acquainted with Mr. A. H. Titcomb. He proposed marriage to her and was accepted. He then proposed to furnish a house, they to reside together and she to take care of the house and rent furnished rooms to lodgers. This proposition was accepted by her, and they entered into those relations. The same relations continued until his death in 1870. They resided together as husband and wife. He took her to places of amusement; rode out with her; introduced her to his friends as his wife, and, as far as his domestic life was known, they were regarded as married people. Three children were born to them, two of whom died very young; the other survives. Some years ago Titcomb purchased a lot on O'Farrel street with funds earned by himself in business and by Mrs. Titcomb in renting rooms, all their funds being in common. He built a house upon the lot, and the family resided there together until his death, she continuing to rent rooms. No ceremony of marriage by clergyman or officer was performed. The foregoing facts were elicited during the hearing of the case. Judge Myrick concluded that she was the lawful wife and is his lawful widow, and that the child was born in wedlock and is legitimate. In rendering his decision, the court stated that, under the Constitution of this State marriage is a civil contract, and may be entered into by parties as other contracts, without the intervention of a ceremony by a third person. In the statutes concerning marriages there is no provision that any marriage not in conformity to the act shall be void. Persons competent to contract marriage may make that contract between themselves. If a man and woman live together under a contract of marriage, not for lewdness but for honesty, and conduct themselves honestly as husband and wife, it is the opinion of the court that the law throws around them and their offspring the shield of marriage and legitimacy, and the only risk that is taken is the criticism which is invoked from a community jealous to protect its purity."

SCENE AT A LIVERPOOL FUNERAL.

"On Tuesday afternoon," says the Liverpool *Albion* of Nov. 27, "a scene of an extraordinary nature took place at Oldham, on the occasion of the funeral of the late Robert Naylor East, who shot himself last week, owing, as is alleged, to the irregularities of his wife, against whom a strong feeling of indignation has been excited in consequence. A couple of days before the funeral took place it was freely stated that, should the widow appear in the procession, she would be subjected to ill-treatment. At 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon a large crowd, composed mostly of women and children, assembled in front of the deceased's late residence, and became so demonstrative that the widow dared not come outside. Neither she nor her children followed the corpse to the grave. When the funeral procession moved away, and it was found that the widow was not there, a rush was made to the door of the house, and an attempt made to burst it open, with a view of dragging the woman out. It was, however, well barricaded within. A rush was next made to the back, and a blind, indicative of death, which shaded the window, was torn away. A view of the interior of the house and of the obnoxious woman was by this means obtained. The shriekings of her terrified children were of no avail to soften the feelings of the crowd, which became the more exasperated on seeing the stained clothes of the deceased, which he wore when he committed the suicide, lying upon a slopstone. At the outside was a hearthrug saturated with blood. This was laid hold of and held up to excite the feelings of the mob. At this moment a number of young men, who had taken up a position behind a wall at the foot of an embankment, hurled upon the mob showers of sods, wet earth and buckets of water. Screaming, mingled with violent language, followed, and in the excitement the rug was pitched about, and driven into collision with the faces of many people. The mob next swayed to the front door, which was eventually burst open. The house speedily filled, but the implorings of the deceased's immediate relatives had the effect of confining the action of the people to heated language. These scenes continued for a couple of hours, when the crowd began to disperse."

A LETTER FROM COURBET.

A correspondent in Paris writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette*: "M. Courbet, the painter, whose name is so well-known in connection with the pulling-down of the Vendôme Column, has just written a very curious letter to the *Gazette de Lausanne*. Among other statements, he says that while Minister of Fine Arts under the Commune, 'M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire wrote to me to try and save the works of art contained in the house of the President of the Republic, who himself had formerly asked me to value his collection. I read the letter from M. Barthélemy to the Commune, and wishing to oppose a brutal measure, I estimated the collection at 1,500,000 francs. M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire told me in his letter that M. Thiers intended to leave his art treasures to the museum of the Louvre after his death. In acting thus I did my duty as President, and consequently as protector of art. I gained my cause, and was delegated with two other members of the Commune to superintend the preservation of the objects in question, as also of the furniture, the library, &c.' The royalist papers have pounced upon the above letter with great glee, as showing why Courbet was so leniently dealt with as a member of the Commune. I expected to see the organ of the Ex-President treat M. Courbet's statements, or pretended statements, as fictitious, but the *Bien Public* has as yet taken no notice of the matter. The story has all the appearance of having been fabricated with the view of damaging the reputation of M. Thiers."

LETTERS TO THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

A poor old man's mite, sent with a blessing (inclosing $1.)

UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1873. }

DEAR SIR: If $100 will furnish 100 poor children with warm dinners for a month, then $6 will furnish six poor children with warm dinners for a month.

MERRY XMAS.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 8, 1873.

To the Secretary, &c., &c.:

MY DEAR SIR: Though not in a position to get anything from others, and dependent upon special providences for my own support, I testify my interest in your work by sending this single dollar, with prayers that you may continually prosper in your benevolent operations. Many are by such means saved from the depths of degradation, and finally made men and women of worth and respectability. May the blessing of God ever rest upon your work and upon those for whom you care.

Very truly your friend, ASA S. C.

MR. CHAS. L. BRACE.

THE LAST WHIPPING IN KENTUCKY.

The Lexington (Ky.) *Press* of Dec. 4 says: "William Bolin, a white man, convicted some days ago of petit larceny by stealing lumber, and sentenced to receive ten lashes, was whipped at the jail yesterday. At the trial Bolin appeared on crutches, and the delay in the execution of the sentence was attributable to the condition of his health. The general statutes which went into effect last Monday abolish the whipping-post, and Mr. Bolin can go before the world to-day with the proud consciousness of having been the last man to expiate his crimes under the old law."

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

The following article from the London *Morning Standard* sums up the latest news from the seat of war in Africa:

"The mail which has just arrived from the Gold Coast has brought us intelligence which excites somewhat mixed feelings. Leaving on one side mere speculations and rumors, the news may be briefly summarized thus. Abrakrampa has successfully resisted the most strenuous endeavors of a strong body of Ashantees to capture it, and the assailants having, on the arrival of a reinforcement of marines and blue jackets, under Sir Garnet Wolseley in person, drawn off, were surprised during their retreat, and lost much spoil and trophies. On the other hand, Col. Festing, endeavoring to surprise a hostile camp near Dunquah, was himself surprised while on the march, and, after suffering heavy losses, was compelled to return. These are the two chief authenticated items of intelligence which the long overdue mail carried, and we cannot recognize in them grounds for anything stronger than a negative satisfaction.

From our own correspondent and his colleagues we learn that Abrakrampa, a small town north-east of and about twelve miles from Cape Coast Castle, was held by Major Russell, with a force of fifty-three marines and blue jackets, ninety-three of the Second West India Regiment, 160 Kossoos, 100 Houssas, sixty-four Sierra Leone Volunteers, thirty Kroomen, 101 native levies of sorts, and about 600 Abras, under their King, with some rockets and an old yacht signal gun. Capt. Robert Gordon, of the Ninety-third Highlanders, being his staff officer, and Capt. Buckle the officer of engineers. Under the superintendence of the latter the place, which consisted of a narrow street with a mission church, which served as a keep, had been hastily but sufficiently fortified. After many demonstrations the Ashantees at length, about 3:30 P. M., on the 5th November, commenced a furious attack on the post. Singing their war song, and to the sound of musical instruments, they opened a heavy fire, which was briskly—nay, by the native portion of our troops, too briskly—returned. After several attempts to cross the cleared space between the bush and Abrakrampa, and an hour and a half's fighting, there was a lull in the combat. Two hours later another assault was made, and so determined was it that the enemy advanced to within twenty yards of our defenses. About [illegible] A. M. on the 6th another attack took place, but about 1:30 P. M. it slackened; about [illegible] P. M. it ceased. About 6:30 P. M., when the ammunition was running low and the garrison becoming exhausted, Sir Garnet Wolseley with 150 marines and sailors, and a welcome supply of stores and ammunition, arrived. The loss on our side was slight: a couple of marines severely wounded, and twenty-three casualties among the natives and West Indian soldiers. The firing of all the black troops appears to have been wild, that of the Fantees especially so; but the Houssas, Kossoos, and the detachment of the Second West Indian Regiment, showed great gallantry. The latter executed, we are told, a most dashing sortie and the Kossoos have fully established their claim to a love of cold steel and close fighting. The Kossoos, it may be remembered, are the men raised by Capt. Robert Gordon at Sierra Leone. It would be rash to rely upon the estimates of the numbers and losses of the Ashantees. It is asserted that there were about 10,000 of them, and that they suffered heavily. We would observe, however, that there is a tendency in man to exaggerate the number of his foes, and that this exaggeration is greater in bush-fighting than under any other circumstances. There being little to be seen more scope is left to the imagination, and in a wooded country the echoes of shots multiply themselves to an extraordinary extent. Again, as to the number of slain. In all our bush campaigns stupendous reports were always afloat as to the number of the enemy who fell by our hands, and the fact that few bodies were found was accounted for by the practice of carrying off the dead. Now, if an enemy is completely demoralized he generally runs away as fast as he can, and has little of either time or inclination to carry off corpses. According to all accounts, however, the Ashantees did suffer considerably on this occasion, though probably less than is supposed, for eye-witnesses state that they saw scores of bodies on the ground. But it is the moral effect, not the actual amount of the slaughter, which is of importance; for, as regards mere numbers, the Ashantees can afford to lose fifty men to our one. Having failed in their attempt to take Abrakrampa, and learning that Sir Garnet Wolseley had arrived with 150 more Europeans, it is not surprising that the Ashantees should have drawn off and commenced their retreat to the Prah. We see here no reason for supposing that the enemy were cowed. They were supposed to have been cowed by the result of the previous expedition, but we found to our cost that the result was but temporary. Besides the attack on Abrakrampa was but an accident, and not an essential feature in the plan of the campaign. The Ashantee leader bore a special spite against the place, and, moreover, wished to commence his retreat with éclat. That Sir Garnet Wolseley did not implicitly believe in the alleged demoralization of the enemy was proved by the fact that though the firing during the morning of the 7th was very feeble, and at noon ceased altogether, the Europeans were not sent in pursuit, and it was not till some hours later that an attempt was made to force the Cape Coast levies into a reconnoissance. Nothing, however, would induce them to go, and at length the Kossoos, the Houssas, and some of the Abras were sent out. In ten minutes the camp was entered and found deserted and strewed with arms and property of every description, only four or five stragglers being encountered. No doubt a momentary panic had taken place or else the goods left were the property of killed or wounded men. We are not, however, justified in believing that regular demoralization has set in among the invaders. Sir Garnet had ordered Col. Wood to push on from the Elmina side, and thus inclose the Ashantees; but that officer, whose daring is proverbial, found his levies so unreliable that he could not carry out his part of the plan. Still, while making every allowance for natural exaltation, we must admit that it was satisfactory to find that this time it was the Ashantees, and not we, who after the fight abandoned the scene of action. Col. Festing's affair cannot, unfortunately, by no amount of sophistry, be construed into a victory. In plain English, it was a defeat. That officer, on the 5th November, marched from Dunquah with 100 of the Second West India Regiment and about 800 Fantees, to surprise the Ashantee camp, about four miles distant. Unfortunately, ere he reached the camp he was received by a heavy fire from the bush, which caused all the Fantees—save 100, with the King of Denkera at their head—to take to flight. The West Indians and the 100 Fantees stood firm; but Col. Festing could never reach the Ashantee camp, or, indeed, gain many yards of ground, and after three hours' fighting was obliged to fall back, his loss being Lieut. Wilmot, R. A., and four officers—himself included—wounded, and some forty casualties among the West Indians and Fantees."

A RUSSIAN SAILOR.

Writing from St. Petersburg, on Nov. 15, the London *Standard* correspondent says:

"The order to be observed at the inauguration of the monument to the Empress Catherine, which will take place on the 5th December, has been published. To-morrow there will be a similar ceremony on a smaller scale—the unveiling of the statue erected in honor of Admiral Krusenstern, the great Russian navigator. The day very appropriately chosen for this solemnity is the anniversary of the foundation of the Imperial Naval College, of which Krusenstern was for many years Director. As the Admiral occupies an important position in the history of the Russian Navy, it is perhaps worth while to devote a short space to a sketch of his career.

Admiral Krusenstern was a man of real scientific attainments. He was devotedly attached to his profession, and profoundly dissatisfied to find that the navy of his country was almost entirely dependent on that of England; for at the end of the last century Russian ships were commanded either by English naval officers or by Russians who had passed some years in the British fleet. At an early age he conceived the idea of developing the Russian naval power, and of placing it on an independent footing. During the two years that he spent in the English service he kept this object constantly in view, and he returned to his country with the conviction that the Russians would never have any real seamen until their vessels left the narrow seas of Europe for the open navigation of the ocean. And the opportunity was not wanting, for there were Russian settlements in North America with which a constant communication was kept up, though not by sea, unfortunately, but by land; for the produce brought from Sitka and the supplies sent to Russian America were all conveyed across the deserts of Siberia. In 1799, Krusenstern took the first step toward carrying out his idea by submitting a plan to the Naval Minister for fitting out an expedition to the Western coast of America. His proposal was to double Cape Horn, convey provisions to Sitka, carry furs from the colony to Canton, and there take in a Chinese cargo for Europe, returning by the Cape of Good Hope. Men in authority considered the undertaking too hazardous for the navy as it was then constituted, and having no faith in Russian sailors, they advised him to engage an English crew. But this would have defeated the end he had in view, and he refused to take any seamen but natives of his own country, being fully convinced that with proper training Russian sailors would be equal to those of any other nation, and this opinion he maintained as long as he lived. At length he was enabled to realize his project, but his preparations were not complete till 1803. Exactly a hundred years after Peter the Great had founded St. Petersburg, Krusenstern sailed with his squadron from the port of Cronstadt. It was a singular coincidence that the hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the capital, built for the purpose of more direct communication with foreign countries, should be celebrated by the departure of the famous expedition; and it must have been a proud satisfaction to the illustrious navigator to feel that he was carrying out the views which had always been entertained by the founder of the Russian fleet. After having sailed round the world he returned with a rich harvest of scientific experience, and from that time it has been the custom for a certain number of ships to undertake long voyages every year. The merits of Krusenstern as a navigator are well known to the officers of the English Navy, and the services he rendered to science have been recognized by some of the leading mariners of England. His example contributed greatly to raise the character of the Imperial Navy, and the Russian service now boasts of many names which have an honorable place in the annals of nautical science.

At an advanced period of his life Admiral Krusenstern was appointed Director of the Naval Cadet College, and he resolved to take advantage of this position to introduce an improved system of education in the establishment. In this he succeeded so well that the young men who complete their studies at the college are not inferior, in scientific attainments, to the officers of any other navy. There are Englishmen still in St. Petersburg who were well acquainted with the Admiral thirty years ago, and who have a perfect recollection of his tall commanding figure, his gentlemanly manners, and his intelligent conversation. He was an excellent linguist, and spoke English with a correctness rarely attained by a foreigner."

THE ERIE RAILROAD.

THE PROPOSAL TO RAISE ADDITIONAL CAPITAL—WHAT M'HENRY'S PAPER SAYS ABOUT IT.

About ten days ago cables were received from London to the effect that the *Railway News*, James McHenry's paper, contained the notice of a new issue of $22,000,000 of Erie stock, which were to be placed at 35 in the London market. Considerable discussion followed here, as a matter of course, based upon the news which was supposed to be authoritative. The article appended is the one that the cables copied from, and it will be seen that it is by no means certain that the stock will be issued. So far the scheme has been only proposed; the author of it is believed to be Bischoffsheim, some other person prominent in Erie affairs would probably be willing to undertake to place $22,000,000 of Erie stock at 35.

The *Railway News* introduces the article as follows: "We have received the following suggestions from a valued correspondent:

'The Erie Company proposes to raise some $3,000,000 additional capital for the improvement of its line by the issue of mortgage bonds. To obtain this sum not less than $40,000,000 must be issued, bearing seven per cent. interest, making an additional interest charge of $2,800,000 yearly, an amount requiring probably $9,000,000 of additional gross traffic. Now, this is a serious matter to contemplate with a decreasing traffic on all American lines, and with the prospect that for a year or two the leading American through lines, with greatly expanded powers of carriage, will probably have to contend with a diminished activity in trade, and consequently greatly reduced rates of carriage. We do not say that things will be as bad as after the last great crisis in 1857, when the Erie traffic declined from $6,400,000 in 1856 to $4,500,000 in 1859, and the other through lines in a like proportion; but unquestionably a backward turn in traffic has now arrived. In my mind, to enter such a period with a greatly-increased debt is to court renewed difficulty, and I would therefore urge upon the board the desirability of reducing the contemplated expenditure to one-fourth of that proposed in Mr. Watson's scheme, and to raise the money therefor by issue of ordinary shares, instead of by further creation of permanent debt. The present ordinary capital of the company is $75,000,000 or £16,000,000 for a concern which will shortly embrace a mileage much greater than that of any English railway. I propose to raise this to $100,000,000 (by no means too great a figure for such an undertaking.) Were the additional $22,000,000 issued at $35 currency, a sum of $7,700,000 net would be produced, or as much as could be obtained by the issue of $11,000,000 of convertible bonds with a perpetual interest charge of $770,000 a year. Such an increase of the interest charge might in bad times seriously affect the position of the company, whereas if the money were raised by ordinary shares, as in the recent case of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, the financial position of the concern would be strengthened by obtaining $7,700,000 of capital without charge, except out of surplus earnings. The objection that this would be too great a dilution of the ordinary share capital is futile, for if there is dilution there is so much more left for dividend. Seven hundred and seventy thousand dollars would pay three and one-half per cent. on the $22,000,000 additional capital. That such an issue would damage the existing shareholder is also a complete mistake if the transaction is done openly, and the shares are offered pro rata to the present proprietors. It will then be for each to decide whether he shall take the benefit of the cheap issue himself or take in partners—instead of mortgage creditors—on these terms. It was the absence of these essential conditions that constituted the fraud of Fisk and Gould. As the company can only make additional share capital by issuing in the shape of convertible bonds, let the amount be created by convertible bonds bearing such a small rate of interest—say two and a half per cent. per annum—as shall induce to conversion into its shares. At $35 American currency I shall be prepared on fair terms to guarantee the placing of any amount not accepted by the shareholders.'

'The above suggestion,' says the editor of the *Railway News*, "appears well worthy of the attention of the Erie Board; it is unquestionably the soundest way of raising capital at any time, and an increase of the mortgage debt is to be deprecated at present. Our readers will not forget that the Brighton Railway issued a large amount of ordinary stock to its shareholders at $45, which is now worth $85, and no one can question the advantages of this mode whenever the revenue is too near the amount of the interest charge. The success of the issue of Grand Trunk stock at £20 may also be adduced in support of such a proposal."

DESTRUCTION OF A SHIP BY AN INSANE CAPTAIN.

By the arrival of the steamer Lusitania at Liverpool, with a portion of the crew of the ship River Eden, details, says the London *Daily Telegraph* of Nov. 22, are to hand respecting the blowing up of that vessel after being set on fire by her captain. We published some days ago a brief telegram announcing the fact. It now appears from inquiries that the River Eden, which was owned by Messrs. Hargrove, Fergusson & Jackson, of Liverpool, was on a voyage from London to Valparaiso, with a crew of sixteen hands, all told, and a general cargo, including about 100 tons of gunpowder. She left London on Sept. 15, and nothing extraordinary was noticed in the manner of the master, Capt. Bowden, until the 7th of October. He then became so strange in his behavior that it was concluded he was insane, although the reason of this was not apparent, inasmuch as there was no liquor on board beyond the quantity prescribed by the Board of Trade. On the 14th of October the bark Elizabeth Graham was sighted, and the chief mate of the River Eden, Mr. Clarkson, sent off a boat to this vessel to request her Captain to come on board. He did so, and had a consultation with Mr. Clarkson, whom he advised not to put Capt. Bowden under restraint, as he appeared harmless, but to make for Pernambuco, and in the meantime to endeavor to soothe him and keep him quiet. Capt. Bowden slept in the afternoon of that day, and everything appeared to be well. When about midnight the vessel was found to be on fire in the after part. The crew then endeavored to secure the Captain, and in the struggle which ensued, the latter fired at the second mate, wounding him somewhat severely in the head. It was found that Capt. Bowden had poured paraffin oil over the deck of his cabin, and had set fire to it, as well as to some sails which were in close proximity. The flames spread so rapidly that it was determined to leave the vessel, and accordingly the boat was got out. The Captain, however, refused to leave, and fired at another of the crew, injuring him slightly on the forehead. Finding all attempts at persuasion vain, the men pulled away from the ship, and went on board a brig called the Juanita, which was fortunately near at hand. This was about 4 o'clock in the morning. Shortly afterward two men of the Juanita volunteered to go to the burning vessel and rescue the Captain. They did so. Capt. Bowden being taken off about 5:30. The River Eden blew up directly afterward, and all that remained was a few fragments of spars floating upon the water, the hull, which was of iron, having sunk at once. On board the Juanita, Capt. Bowden became so violent that it was necessary to place him in irons, and to fasten his legs, but notwithstanding all these precautions, he succeeded some days afterward in getting partially loose, and before he could be prevented jumped upon the rail and threw himself into the sea. The crew were taken to Bahia, where the second mate was placed in hospital. Capt. Bowden was a man of temperate and steady habits, and entered the employ of Messrs. Hargrove, Fergusson & Jackson with most excellent references, the River Eden being his first command. He was a native of Dungarvan, in Waterford, and was married, but had no family.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF NEW-YORK.

By allowing all imperfect ballots returned, the State Canvassers declare the following to be the vote on each candidate on the State tickets voted at the election in this State on the 4th of November last:

SECRETARY OF STATE.			
Thayer	331,118	Willers	341,001
		Williams (Tem.)	3,238
Willers' majority			9,883
CONTROLLER.			
Hopkins	337,992	Nichols	333,927
Hopkins' majority			4,065
TREASURER.			
Fort	329,416	Raines	342,046
Raines' majority			12,630
ATTORNEY GENERAL.			
Silliman	330,470	Pratt	340,468
Pratt's majority			9,998
STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.			
Taylor	329,365	Sweet	342,283
Sweet's majority			14,868
CANAL COMMISSIONER.			
Mead	329,861	Jackson	341,873
Jackson's majority			12,012
STATE PRISON INSPECTOR.			
Platt	337,572	Millspaugh	333,812
Platt's majority			3,760

The Temperance vote was the same on all the candidates as on Williams for Secretary of State, except on Elliott for Controller, who received 3,246 votes.

THE HAWAIIAN MISSIONARIES.

The Honolulu *Gazette* contains the following brief account of an interesting anniversary recently celebrated there: "On Wednesday last, Oct. 26, Mrs. Lucy G. Thurston, the only remaining survivor of the pioneer missionary band which arrived in the brig Thaddeus in 1820, attained her seventy-eighth birthday. During the afternoon of that day her friends and neighbors called to congratulate her, bringing a few presents of such articles as would be acceptable to her in her present circumstances. It is now nearly fifty-four years since she landed at Ka'ilua, in Hawaii, where she and her husband resided, and she remains almost the only link binding those olden times of the early Kamehamehas to the more civilized reign of King Lunalilo. Her health at present is quite good for one of her years."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 13.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68	115	200 N. Y. C. & Hud.	95¼
600 Lake Shore	75	100 do	95⅜
200 do	75¼	300 do	95½
300 do	75⅜	100 do	95⅝
300 do s3.	75½	300 Harlem	121
900 do	75½	200 N. W. Pref.	69¾
700 do	75⅝	100 do b10.	70¼
1300 do	75¾	100 do s30.	69½
100 do b3.	75¾	70 do s10.	69¾
300 do	75⅞	200 do	69¾
200 do	75¾	100 do b60.	70
200 West. Union	71⅝	100 St. Paul	40⅛
400 do	71¾	300 do	40⅜
200 do s3.	72	200 do	40¾
1300 do	72⅛	100 do	40⅞
100 do c.	72⅜	300 do	40¾
600 do	72¼	300 Union Pacific	30⅝
500 do	72⅝	900 do	30¾
200 do	72½	400 do	30⅞
100 do	72⅝	100 do s3.	30⅞
300 do	72¾	200 do	30¾
600 do	72⅞	25 do	31
1100 do	73	400 do	30⅞
900 do	72⅜	100 do b30.	31
1600 do	72¾	800 do	31
700 do	72⅞	200 do b3.	31
4500 do	73	400 do	31⅛
1000 do	73¼	500 do b3.	31¼
1100 do	73⅜	2400 do	31¼
700 do	73¼	1200 do	31⅜
600 North-western	54⅝	800 do b3.	31⅜
100 do s3.	54¾	1300 do s3.	31¼
400 do	55	2400 do	31⅜
200 do	55¼	200 do b3.	31½
200 do	55⅝	250 N. J. Central	100
200 do s3.	55⅛	100 Rock Island	98¼
100 do	55⅜	100 St. Paul Pref.	63½
500 Pacific Mail	38⅞	100 Tol. & Wabash	52⅛
100 do	39	300 do	52¼
100 do	39⅛	700 do	52⅜
100 do	39¼	100 do	52½
400 do	39½	200 do	52⅜
100 do	39⅜	100 do b3.	52½
300 do	39¼	300 Ohio & Miss.	29½
600 do	39⅜	100 do	29¾
100 do b3.	39½	400 do	29⅞
1600 do	39½	400 do b3.	30
200 do b3.	39⅝	100 do	30
900 Pacific Mail	39⅝	100 do	29⅞
400 do	39¾	100 H. & St. Jo. Pref.	34½
100 do b3.	39¾	100 C., C. & I. C.	25¼
700 do b3.	39⅞	700 do	25⅜
800 do	39¾	300 do	26
900 do	39⅞	300 do	26⅛
1300 do b3.	40	100 do b3.	26¼
		100 Atlantic & Pac.	10

MONDAY, Dec. 15—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, local and National, reported through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, Dec. 13, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Gold and Currency balance in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates respectively:

Increase in Loans	$2,147,100
Increase in Specie	1,160,900
Increase in other Legal Tenders	3,846,600
Increase in Deposits	8,038,900
Decrease in Circulation	19,900

	Dec. 14, '72.	Dec. 6, '73.	Dec. 13, '73.
National Capital	$71,285,000	$70,235,000	$69,235,000
Local Capital	16,734,200	17,266,300	17,266,300
Total	$88,019,200	$87,501,300	$86,501,300
Loans	278,388,699	252,014,100	254,161,200
Gold & Gold Notes	19,199,500	21,390,300	22,451,200
Other Legal Tenders	46,370,400	37,732,500	41,579,100
Deposits	205,019,800	182,143,100	190,182,000
Circulation	27,569,100	27,186,400	27,167,500
In Sub-Treasury	65,983,900	64,008,000	69,428,000

The Greenbacks and Gold Notes now held in Bank average 30 ₩ cent, to Deposits and Circulation. This is ten millions over the old rule of 25 ₩ cent. The additional gain the past week is over $8,000,000 Deposits, of which $5,000,000 was in Greenbacks and Gold, $2,000,000 from the proceeds of new Loans, and $1,000,000 from other sources.

Compared with the lowest points in October, the Banks have received Deposits (including Country Bank balances) from $143,000,000 to $190,000,000, and they run up their Greenbacks from $5,500,000, or *Four ₩ cent.* to Deposits, to $41,500,000, or *Twenty-two ₩ cent.* to Deposits. Compared with this time last year, there is $1,500,000 less Capital employed, the Loans and Discounts are $24,000,000 less, and the Deposits $15,000,000 less.

The Treasurer at Washington during the week used $4,500,000 of the Greenbacks in reserve, and the balance in reserve, soon to be used to meet Currency deficiencies, is now $26,500,000. The telegrams of Saturday night leave it very doubtful whether the Ways and Means Committee will act upon the suggestions of the Secretary in regard to taxation before the Holiday recess, which will begin with the adjournment over on Friday of the present week.

The Money market, under the foregoing movements, is showing increased ease in loans to Brokers, and there is a better disposition to take good Merchant paper at Bank at 7 ₩ cent., and 9@12 ₩ cent. on the Street. The effects of this ease in Money do not as yet extend to what is called Railroad paper. The old Mortgages, widely distributed before the panic, are held with firmness, but as a rule the new Mortgages go off slowly, while the temporary obligations of such of the Roads as require assistance to bridge over their New-Year payments, are in less favor with Money-lenders than demand loans on the non-dividend Stocks of the same Roads. The latter are now gambled in, at the Exchange, with the same freedom as before the panic, and by the use of the same banking machinery, and the strong probability is that, under the manipulations of the Street, the "inflation" will go on until it far outsteps the gain in the Greenback averages at Bank.

The general trade of the week was fair for December. The Holiday shopping trade is the exception. There will be much less of this, we apprehend, than last Christmas. And the New-Year Dividends from the Banks and Railroads will not be so good, nor are they expected to be after so severe a panic. Looking over our list of Summer Dividends, (July 1,) which amounted to $66,970,000, we can already see that, without any change in the disbursements for Interest by the United States, or by States and Cities, and no material variations in Savings' Dividends, the aggregate Winter Dividends will fall short $6,000,000 or $8,000,000. The Lake Shore and Northern Pacific Roads alone will pay out $3,000,000 less than in the Summer.

The Cotton movement of the week is large in receipts, 172,000 bales; the exports are 9,000 bales from New-York, and 68,000 direct from the Southern ports. The crop receipts thus far, 1,333,000 against 1,401,000 bales last year.

The Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount for the past week to $4,519,164, as compared with $7,011,828 same week last year. The exports of domestic produce are $5,170,064, as against $4,586,084 last year. The exports of Gold and Silver, $713,206, as against $815,323 last year. The Customs in Gold deposited during the week in the New-York Office of the Treasury amounted to $1,712,900, comparing with $1,883,183 same week last December.

The Import entries at New-York of Foreign Merchandise since Jan. 1, 1873, are as follows—the figures being official (monthly) to the close of October, and since semi-official, (weekly,) from the Custom-house:

January	$37,689,752	September	$29,772,735
February	38,726,564	October	27,275,914
March	42,625,933	Nov. 8	5,089,734
April	36,597,173	Nov. 15	5,762,039
May	34,119,370	Nov. 22	6,236,063
June	28,007,485	Nov. 29	3,889,081
July	31,423,169	Dec. 6	5,093,110
August	32,632,909	Dec. 13	4,519,164
Total since Jan. 1, 1873			$369,472,965
Total 1872 to date			414,187,379
Decrease since Jan. 1			$44,714,414

The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported from New-York since Jan. 1, 1873, are as follows:

January	$20,050,550	October	$31,946,838
February	21,130,902	Nov. 5	5,052,385
April	25,610,719	Nov. 12	7,229,773
May	26,289,028	Nov. 19	7,603,590
June	24,443,324	Nov. 26	6,582,249
July	25,621,303	Dec. 3	5,493,959
August	24,343,509	Dec. 10	5,170,064
September	25,799,042		
Total since Jan. 1, 1873			$284,500,793
Total 1872 to date			222,887,107
Increase since Jan. 1			$61,613,686
Gold, Dec. 13, 1873			110¼ ₩ cent.
Gold, Dec. 14, 1872			112¼ ₩ cent.

The export of specie since Jan. 1, 1873, from the port of New-York, is as follows:

January	$7,127,969	October	$2,107,447
February	5,670,444	Nov. 1	425,737
March	3,856,6[illegible]	Nov. 8	290,309
April	3,650,310	Nov. 15	1,031,944
May	2,943,383	Nov. 22	530,410
June	6,[illegible]	Nov. 29	410,780
July	10,039,043	Dec. 6	517,457
August	2,198,540	Dec. 13	813,206
September	1,502,085		
Total since Jan. 1, 1873			$47,628,402
Total 1872 to date			60,965,284
Decrease since Jan. 1			$13,376,882

The Customs receipts in Gold, deposited in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, and the Gold Interest paid out by this Office since Jan. 1, 1873, are as follows:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
January	$11,637,400	January	$10,019,011
February	13,119,130	February	4,760,206
March	12,937,366	March	1,918,101
April	10,003,200	April	4,872,790
May	9,391,801	May	6,798,793
June	7,912,012	June	4,575,185
July	10,439,462	July	3,931,337
August	13,154,785	August	5,421,843
September	11,696,978	September	1,424,593
October	8,146,522	October	3,237,384
November	5,958,987	November	3,707,511
Dec. 6	1,380,400	Dec. 6	399,765
Dec. 13	1,712,900	Dec. 13	389,000
Total, 1873	$118,361,645	Total, 1873	$62,786,175
Total, 1872	140,090,273	Total, 1872	73,578,879

COURSE OF STOCKS AND GOLD—THE WEEK.

		Dec. 14, '72
American Gold	109½@108⅝@110¼	112¼
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May	113¼@115¾	113⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '67, January	117@118⅜	116⅝
U. S. New 5 ₩ cents	110@111½	111¼
Central Pacific 6 ₩ cents	93½@95½	102¼
Union Pacific 6 ₩ cents	81⅝@84¼	89¼
New-York Central	91¾@95⅛	96⅜
Rock Island	94⅞@98⅝	110¼
Ohio and Mississippi	28½@30	46⅞
St. Paul Common	37⅞@40¾	54⅝
St. Paul Preferred	60½@63¼	77¼
Toledo and Wabash	50⅛@52½	71¼
Union Pacific	28½@29¾@31½	37⅞
Erie	46@48¾	52⅞
Western Telegraph	72⅞@73⅞	79¼
Pacific Mail	40⅜@38½@40	71½
Lake Shore	73¼@75⅞	94⅛
North-west Common	51½@56⅝@55¼	87
Harlem	119½@120	118
North-west Preferred	70½@70	ex d67½

In the Gold Room the ultimate advance over Saturday week was ¾ ₩ cent. The intermediate fluctuations were sometimes on the Cuban question, but as, frequently on Washington news or rumors of a financial character or bearing. A rise in Exchange to 108⅞ for 60-days' London, although due in part to the lower discount rate at the Bank of England, was also used by the party operating for a rise in the Room.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds have had a further rise of 2@2½ ₩ cent. on the 5-20s, May and November, and 1¾@2 ₩ cent. on the 5-20s, January and July. The New 5 ₩ cent. Stock is up 1⅛ ₩ cent., and, including accumulated Interest since Nov. 1, the price is now 1¼ ₩ cent. above the price of Gold. A corresponding advance is noted in the First Mortgages of the Central and Union Pacific Roads. The Public Funds are unusually strong, both on home and Foreign demand. Whatever is done at Washington about Currency or Taxation or Banking, there is no probability that the Funded Gold-bearing Stocks will be increased in amount, or the Yearly Gold Interest charge thereon increased. On the contrary, there is the prospect of a further exchange to the extent of $180,000,000 of the New 5 ₩ cent. Stock for the 6 ₩ cents of 1862, which would bring down the Gold Interest charge to $8,000,000 a month, or $96,000,000 a year.

The Share speculation is again higher by 2@3 per cent. on most of the New-York and Western Roads. On Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail the transactions were very heavy, and the fluctuations frequent. The former leaves off slightly higher, and Pacific Mail ¾ per cent. lower, than on Saturday week. The buoyancy on the Exchange is, we apprehend, mainly engineered by a comparatively small number of the so-called "great operators," who figured before the panic and escaped the shipwrecks (some of them narrowly) of the panic, and the boldness with which prices are advanced begins to excite remark as to how far the outside public are likely to be drawn into the speculation as buyers—and, ultimate holders on any future turn in the market.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS.
COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT
Guaranteed by the
EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,
$1,000,000 CAPITAL.
For sale at the office of the Company
No. 70 Cedar-st., New-York.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 13, 1873.

The receipts of the different kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	19	Leather, sides	5,643
Bees-wax, pkgs	2	Tallow, pkgs	97
Cooper, bbls	14	Stearine, pkgs	50
Cotton, bales	4,030	Oil-cake, pkgs	179
Flour, bbls	14,926	Beef, pkgs	265
Wheat, bushels	70,350	Pork, pkgs	624
Corn, bushels	36,060	Cut-meats, pkgs	2,956
Oats, bushels	32,325	Lard, tcs	1,698
Rye, bushels	6,800	Dressed Hogs, No.	259
Malt, bushels	650	Butter, pkgs	4,590
Barley, bushels	2,500	Cheese, pkgs	4,473
Dried Fruit, pkgs	176	Tea, pkgs	2,766
Eggs, bbls	1,798	Pea-nuts, bags	2
Flax-seed, bags	3	Rice, pkgs	151
Beans, bbls	288	Starch, pkgs	500
Hemp, bales	30	Tobacco, hhds	37
Hides, No.	556	Tobacco, pkgs	120
Hides, bales	201	Wool, bales	140
Moss, bales	10	Whisky, bbls	798
Resin, bbls	157		

BEES-WAX—Has been in more request, on the basis of 30c.@31c. for Yellow, ₩ lb. Offerings lighter.

CANDLES—Sell moderately, in a jobbing way, at unaltered figures.

COCOA—Has been quoted steady, but has been inactive, with Maracaibo at 28c.@30c.; Caracas at 13c.@15c.; Para and Grenada at 10c.@11c.; Guayaquil at 9c.@10c.; San Domingo at 6¾c.@7¼c., gold, ₩ lb.

COFFEE—Quoted ½c. higher, but quiet; offerings light; 286 bags Porto Rico sold at 24c., gold.

COTTON—Has been inactive for early delivery at former rates: sales, 528 bales, (of which 101 bales were to arrive,) including 321 bales to shippers, 203 bales to spinners, and 8 bales to speculators. The dealings for forward delivery have been moderate, with prices quoted generally ⅛c.@3-16c. higher. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,200 bales, (of which 2,300 bales were on last evening and 6,900 bales to-day,) with 500 bales more at the calls and on the basis of Low Middling, with December options closing at 15⅝c.; January, 15 29-32c.; February, 16 13-32c.; March, 16⅞c.; April, 17 1-16c.; May, 17⅛c. The receipts at this port to-day were 4,030 bales, including 825 bales from Norfolk, 1,399 bales from Savannah, 1,220 bales from Charleston, and 586 bales per railroad....The receipts at all the shipping ports to-day were 23,656 bales....The week's exports hence have been 9,046 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14	14	14	14
Good Ordinary	14¾	14⅞	15⅛	15⅛
Strict Good Ordinary	15⅛	15¼	15 7-16	15 7-16
Low Middling	15½	15⅝	15⅞	15⅞
Middling	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Good Middling	17¼	17⅜	17⅝	15⅝

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYEWOODS—Have been held rather more firmly, with a somewhat better demand noted.

FERTILIZERS—Have been in moderate demand at about former rates.

FISH—The demand has been fair for the leading kinds at firm prices. We quote: Dry Cod quoted at $5@$6 ₩ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $15@$26; No. 2 at $12@$16; No. 3 at $10 50@$11 ₩ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at $25@$28 for Scale, and 15c.@18c. for No. 1 ₩ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderate business has been reported in State and Western Flour at essentially unaltered rates. Shipping extras offered sparingly at the ruling figures. Export demand fair for really desirable lines. The sales reported since our last have reached 11,200 bbls. of all grades, including very poor to very choice No. 2 at $4@$5 25, chiefly at $4 70@$5; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western, $5 70@$6 50, chiefly at $6 10@$6 25; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 60@$7 10, mainly $6 80@$6 85; very good to very fancy do. at $7 10@$8; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western, $6 50@$7 10, mainly at $6 65@$6 75; poor to very choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 70@$7 15 ₩ bbl.; and trade and family extras within the previous range....Southern Flour quiet, but steady; 650 bbls. changed hands....Rye Flour firm; sales 325 bbls., chiefly the better grades of Superfine, at $5 65@$6 ₩ bbl....Of Corn-meal, 650 bbls. sold at full previous figures.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been held very firmly on limited offerings, but has been quite moderately sought after for shipment as well as milling. Winter Wheat quiet, but steady. The reports from the canal were less encouraging. Sales have been reported since our last of 72,000 bushels (part to arrive) at $1 60 for prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring; $1 57 for good do., in store; $1 56 for good No. 2 Chicago, afloat; $1 55 for prime do., in store; $1 52@$1 58 for ungraded Spring, car stock, part to arrive; $1 59@$1 62 for Red Western; and $1 75 for fair ordinary White do. And for forward delivery 9,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, December, at $1 59; and 25,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago do., December, at $1 55 ₩ bushel....An unusually brisk business has been reported in Corn at an advance of about 2c. a bushel. The purchases have been largely for export, though in part for home trade purposes and on speculative account. The market closed rather less buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 278,000 bushels at 78½c.@81c. for sail Mixed Western, afloat, closing at about 80½c.@81c. for the best samples; 78½c.@80c. for do. in store; closing tamely at 80c. asked for strictly prime; 79c. for new mixed Western, car stock; 65c.@70c. for unsound Mixed Western, in store and afloat, (about 75,000 bushels,) for export; 80c.@81c. for Yellow do., car lots; 80c. for White do.; 83c. for very choice Red do....Rye firm; 7,000 [illegible] reported sold at $1 10 ₩ bushel....Barley quiet but steady; 1,500 bushels Canada sold at $1 65, from cars....Malt dull and unchanged....Oats a shade higher and in quite active request; sales, 75,000 bushels at 57c.@58c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 55c. for fair ordinary do., in store; 58c.@60c. for White do., afloat; 58½c. for do., in store, and 62c. for extra choice White Western, delivered, the latter an outside price....Hay, Straw, and Feed firm, though not active....The week's exports hence for European ports included 21,486 bbls. Flour, 437,168 bushels Wheat, 190,443 bushels Corn, and 7,002 bushels Rye.

HEMP—Quiet at former rates; 700 bales Jute Butts sold at 1 15-16c., currency, ₩ lb.

HIDES—Have been in moderate demand at full prices; sales, 1,000 Montevideo and 700 Wet-salted California on private terms. The week's receipts have been 75,860 Hides; sales, 42,925 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 15,320 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., at 27½c., gold, 60 days, selected; 3,975 Dry Montevideo, 22@23 lbs. at 27c., gold, 60 days, selected; 1,220 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo Kips, 10@11 lbs., at 27½c., gold, 60 days, selected; 2,885 Dry California, to arrive, 23 lbs., on private terms; 3,680 Dry Matamoras, 22@24 lbs. at 22½c.@23½c., gold, as they run; 2,885 Dry Central American, 20@21 lbs., at 23c.@23½c., gold, as they run; 5,450 Dry Texas, 22@23 lbs., at 21½c.@22½c., currency, as they run; 230 Dry Texas Kips, 10 lbs., on private terms; 4,410 Wet-salted Texas, 60 lbs., on private terms; 3,450 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., at 10c., currency. Stock on hand—68,200 Hides and 505 bales Calcutta Cow, 251 bales Calcutta Buffalo. Stock same time last year, 88,300 Hides and 954 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

MOLASSES—Firm, but less active; sales, 125 bbls. New-Orleans at 68c.@70c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Very quiet but quoted steady, on the basis of $2 60@$2 65 for Strained and good Strained Resin, ₩ 280 lbs., and 40½c. for merchantable Spirits Turpentine ₩ gallon.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in moderate demand at full prices. The week's receipts have been 4,794 pkgs.; exports to European ports, 2,314 bags. Western quoted at $38 50, currency, ₩ ton.

PETROLEUM—Crude inactive at 5¼c.@5⅜c., in bulk....Refined steady, with sales here of 2,000 bbls., last half of December, at 13⅝c. At Philadelphia quoted at 13¼c.@13⅜c....Refined in cases, 18c.@20c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been moderately inquired for and quoted strong in price for early delivery, with sales reported of 800 bbls. Western Mess, (last season's packing,) at $15 75; small lots green do. do. at $16, and 75 bbls. extra prime at $12 75. And for forward delivery, 1,000 bbls. Western Mess, January, at $16, and 2,500 bbls. do., March, at $16 55@$16 62½ ₩ bbl....Dressed Hogs in fair request and quoted at 6¾c.@7¼c. for City and 6¼c.@6¾c. for Western....Cut-meats in more demand, with sales reported of 20 bxs. Clear Bellies, 14 lbs., at 10c.; 168 tcs. Western Pickled Hams, 14 lbs., at 9½c.; 250 bxs. Dry-salted Shoulders, to arrive, Kansas inspection, at 5⅛c.; 250 bxs. do., January delivery here, Western inspection, at 6¼c., and sundry lots of City Bulk Meats at full prices....Bacon in fair request, and held firmly. Sales for early delivery, 400 bxs. Long Clear at 7⅝c.@7¾c. And for forward delivery, 500 bxs. Long and Short Clear, December option, at 7 11-16c.; 1,250 bxs. Short Clear, December, at 7¾c. And for Chicago delivery, 1,700 bxs. Long and Short Clear, December, at 6 13-16c.@6⅞c. ₩ lb....Lard has been quoted higher, with a moderately active business reported, chiefly for forward delivery; sales for early delivery, 300 tcs. Western Steam at 8⅞c.@8 15-16c.; and small lots of city do. at 8¾c.@8⅞c.; and for forward delivery, 250 tcs. Western Steam, December option, at 8⅞c.; 1,750 tcs. do. January, at 9c.@9 1-16c.; 3,250 tcs. do., February, at 9 3-16c.@9¼c.; and 1,750 tcs. do., March, at 9⅜c.@9½c....Beef, Butter and Cheese held firmly, but rather tame....The week's exports hence for European ports have been 3,236 pks. Pork, 1,643 pks. Beef, 22,242 boxes Bacon, 12,481 pks. Lard, and 4,229 boxes Cheese.

SEEDS.—Clover has been in fair demand and quoted firmer at 9¼c.@9½c. for good to strictly prime; sales have been reported of 850 bags within the range; of Calcutta Linseed, 1,800 bags, by the Jeanette Court, sold at $2 32½ gold, cash; other kinds quiet at former figures.

SKINS—Have been more sought after and generally held with more confidence. Receipts of Deer—5 bales Curacoa, 4 bales Belize, 32 bales Vera Cruz and Sisal, and 1 bale New-Orleans. Sales, 23,000 lbs. Puerto Cabello, 1,200 lbs. Honduras, and 4,000 lbs. Mexican on private terms. Receipts of Goat—19 bales Buenos Ayres, 461 bales Curacoa, 59 bales Vera Cruz, and 75 bales New-Orleans. Sales, 53 bales East India, 28 bales Buenos Ayres, 78 bales Payta, 10 bales Rio Hacha, 60 bales Curacoa, and 100 bales Mexican on private terms.

SUGARS—Raw depressed and rather lower; trade limited; sales, 723 hhds., 600 bxs., and 4,400 bags, including 723 hhds. refining Cuba, part scant good, at 7 7-16c., with good now quoted at 7⅛c., and fair at 7¼c.; 4,400 bags Pernambuco at 7⅛c., and 600 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 6⅞c. ₩ lb. Refined dull, with Hards quoted down to 10⅛c.@10¼c.; A's at 9⅞c.@9⅞c., and Yellow at 9½c.@9⅝c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been quoted stronger, with a good demand noted; sales, 71,000 lbs., in lots, at 7⅞c.@7¾c. for fair to very choice; also 312 bbls. at 7 3-16c.@7¼c. Of Stearine, 25 tcs., to arrive, sold at 8¼c. with choice held as high as 8¾c. ₩ lb....The week's exports hence have been 2,016 pks. Tallow.

TEAS—Have been in active demand, partly speculative, at full prices; sales, 3,000 half-chests Green and 9,000 half-chests Oolong on private terms.

WHISKY—Has advanced to 97½c.@98c. ₩ gallon; sales, 330 bbls., in lots.

FREIGHTS.—Berth freights have been comparatively quiet, but quoted about steady; offerings of Grain lighter. The chartering movement was less active, with rates, however, comparatively well supported. Tonnage suited to Petroleum and Cotton in most request....For Liverpool the reported engagements since our last have been, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain at 12d. ₩ bushel, and 5,000 Staves on private terms....For London, by sail, 500 bbls. Flour at 4s. 1½d. ₩ bbl., and by steam, 400 tons Oil-cake at 35s. ₩ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 50 cases Tobacco and 8,000 Staves on private terms....For Bristol, a Norwegian bark, 394 tons, with about 2,300 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 7s. ₩ bbl....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 480 tons, hence, with about 3,200 quarters Grain at 8s. 3d. ₩ quarter; and a British ship, 995 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms, quoted at 60s.@65s....For Havre, by steam, 1,000 bxs. Bacon and 75 bales Cotton on private terms....For Bremen, by steam, 950 bales Cotton at 1⅛c. ₩ lb.; 5,200 bushels Rye at 17d. ₩ bushel; 1,100 pks. Tobacco on the basis of $1 ₩ bale; 300 bxs. Bacon at 60s. ₩ ton, and 500 pks. Merchandise at full rates....For the Continent direct, a Norwegian bark, 371 tons, (now at Fortress Monroe,) with a full cargo of Cotton, from Norfolk, at ¾d. ₩ lb., and an American ship, 1,100 tons, with about 7,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, (chartered previous to arrival,) on private terms....For Gibraltar and orders, a British bark, 472 tons, hence, with a full cargo of Petroleum, rumored, but rumor not confirmed....For Corunna, a German brig, 226 tons, hence, with about 1,500 bbls. Petroleum, at 8s. ₩ bbl....For Cadiz, an American bark, 620 tons, hence, with Staves, on private terms....For Gibraltar, by sail, 50 hhds. Tobacco at 50s....For Venice, direct, a British brig, 187 tons, hence, with a full cargo of Resin, at $1 35 ₩ 280 lbs....For Malta and orders, a British bark, hence, with about 10,000 cases Petroleum, at 40c. to Smyrna, or 45c. to Constantinople....For Callao, an American ship, 1,194 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms....For Porto Rico and back to Philadelphia, a brig, at 50c....For Barbados, a schooner, with general cargo, reported from Philadelphia, on the basis of 60c. ₩ bbl....For Trinidad, Cuba, a schooner, from Philadelphia and back, at 48c....For Cienfuegos and back to Philadelphia, a brig, at 50c....For Aspinwall, a bark, with coal, reported from Philadelphia, at $5 ₩ ton....For New-Haven, a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $10....For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Lumber, from St. Mary, at $9.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BOSTON, Dec. 13.—Although there is some abatement in the excitement in the Wool market, yet the recent advance in prices is fully sustained. The total sales of the week having reached 2,207,600 lbs., of which 1,845,100 lbs. were domestic. Stocks are now so much reduced that holders have confident hopes of the future course of prices. In this condition of the market manufacturers are anxious to make immediate purchases and are endeavoring to secure what little wool there is left in the interior unsold. In Ohio and Pennsylvania some sales have been made at 50c. ₩ lb. The transactions in Fleeces during the week include 337,000 lbs. Ohio and Pennsylvania, mostly at 51c.@55c. ₩ lb.: Double Extra has been sold for 52c.@55c., and the latter price is now the current rate for desirable lots of this description. It is believed that about three-quarters of the clip of fine Fleeces have already passed into the hands of manufacturers, and that more or less fine Wool must be imported if the machinery now in operation continues to run. Very little has been done in Delaine and Combing Fleeces, but Pulled Wool is in demand, with a firm feeling for the article. California Wool has sold well, the sales of the week amounting to upward of 500,000 lbs. Sales have been made of Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces. Medium, Extra, Double and Treble Extra at 49c.@55c.; Michigan No. 1 and Extra at 47½c.@51c.; Western Wisconsin, New-York, Maine, Vermont and New-Hampshire at 45c.@50c.; Oregon at 35c.@40c.; Unwashed Western Texas and Southern, 24c.@38c. Delaine, 53c.@55c.; Choice Tub, 54c.; Scoured, 60c.@$1 05; Noils, 20c.@27c.; Spring California, 23½c.@30c.; Fall California, 17c.@32c.; Superfine and Extra Pulled, 38c.@55c.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 13.—Flour steady. Wheat active and higher; sales No. 1 Spring at $1 17; No. 2 at $1 15¼, cash or December; $1 16½, January; $1 19, February; No. 3 Spring at $1 08; Rejected, $1 04. Corn steady; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 53c., cash or December; 53½c.@53⅝c., January; 54⅝c., February; 51c.@52c., rejected. Oats steady at 39c., cash; 39½c., January. Rye dull and lower; sales of No. 2 at 78c.@79c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Sales of No. 2 Fall at $1 40; No. 3 Spring at $1 03. Pork active and higher at opening, closing easier. Sales of Mess at $14 75@$15, spot or December, closing at $15 62½@$15 75; February opened at $15 50; closed at $16 25. Lard steady at $8 45@$8 50, cash; $8 75@$8 87½ February. Bulk Meats in fair demand at advance of ⅛c.; sales, partly-cured loose Shoulders at 5⅛c.; Short Rib Middles, 6⅞c.@6⅞c. Green Meats active and higher; sales, Shoulders at 5c.; Hams, 7c.@8¼c.; Short Rib Middles nominal at 6½c. Dressed Hogs in fair demand; advanced to $5 65@$5 80. Whisky firm and scarce; 93c. bid, but no sales. Receipts—14,000 bbls. Flour, 119,000 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn, 32,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 21,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—10,000 bbls. Flour, 99,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats, 12,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 13.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat active and higher; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 16½@$1 17; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 65. Corn held firm, but concessions would have to be made to sell; small sales of new Mixed at 60c. at East side. Oats easier; sales of No. 2 at 43½c.@44½c. in elevator. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye firm at 82c.@85c. Whisky higher, at 92c. Pork firm at $14@14 50. Dry-salted Meats; sales of loose Shoulders at 4¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6⅞c.; Hams, 7¾c., all ten days in salt; Clear Sides, 7c., December. Bacon firm; sales of Clear Rib Sides at 8¼c.; Clear Sides, 8½c., cash and April. Lard firm; Steam, 7c.@7½c., December. Hogs higher, at $4 40@$4 90; bulk of sales at $4 55@$4 85. Cattle firmer; more doing; sales of inferior to fair through Texans at $1 50@$2; fair to good Wintered, $1 75@$3; stock Steers, $2 50@$2 62½; choice Natives, $5 50@$5 75. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour; 13,000 bushels Wheat; 3,000 bushels Corn; 11,000 bushels Oats; 11,000 bushels Barley; 2,000 bushels Rye, and 6,000 Hogs.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 13.—Flour quiet, but firm and unchanged. Wheat very quiet; choice White, $1 85; fair to prime do., $1 65@$1 80; choice Amber, $1 85; good to prime Red, $1 70@$1 82; common to fair do., $1 50@$1 65; Pennsylvania, $1 64@$1 70; Ohio and Indiana, $1 55@$1 80; Western Amber, $1 65@$1 70. Corn closes dull; Southern White at 82c.@70c.; do. Yellow, 66c.@70c.; Mixed Western strong at 76c.@77c. Oats firm and unchanged. Rye steady. Hay unchanged. Provisions firm and higher. Mess Pork, $16. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6c.@6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c.@8½c. Sugar-cured Hams, 12c.@14c. Lard, 8½c.@8⅞c. Western Butter active and strong. Coffee strong; fair to prime Rio, cargoes, 23½c.@25c. Whisky in good demand and light supply at $1@$1 10.

OSWEGO, Dec. 13.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales of 1,800 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 75 for Amber Winter; $8 50 for White Winter; $10 for Double Extra. Wheat firm; sales of 6,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 55; 2,500 bushels do., $1 57; 800 bushels do. at $1 58. Corn firm; sales of 2,000 bushels at 70c.@72c. Barley quiet; Canada held at $1 63@$1 65. Corn-meal sold at $1 35 for Bolted, and $1 30 for Unbolted. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia and Boston, 90c.; to New-York, 80c.; to Albany, 42c.

DETROIT, Dec. 13.—Flour in fair demand and firm at $7 [illegible] for choice. Wheat steady; Extra, $1 61@$1 61½; No. 1 White, $1 56½@$1 57; Amber Michigan, $1 [illegible]. Corn steady at 60c. Oats in good demand at 41½c. Hogs, $5 70 ₩ cwt.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—Clover-seed steady at $8@$9 75. Timothy firm at $3 50@$3. Flaxseed, $1 60@$1 65. Flour moderately active at very full prices; Superfine at $4 50@$5 50; Extras, $5 75@$6 50; Spring Wheat—Extra Family, $6 50@$7 75; Ohio and Indiana do., $7 25@$8; high grades, $8 50@$10 25. Wheat in fair demand; Red, $1 55@$1 62; Amber, $1 60@$1 65; White, $1 70@$1 85; No. 1 Spring, $1 50@$1 55. Rye firm at 90c. Corn in fair demand; Yellow at 77c. for old, 64c.@70c. for new; Mixed Western old, 75c.@78c. Oats in good demand; Western White, 56c.@58c.; do. Mixed, 50c.@54c. Petroleum steady; Crude, 10c.; Refined, 13½c. Whisky held at 95c. for Western in iron.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 13.—Flour steady at $7@$7 25. Wheat firm at $1 38@$1 48. Corn firm; Old Ear, 58c.@60c.; New Ear, 53c.@54c. Rye in fair demand and higher at 88c.@90c. Oats firm at 40c.@48c. Barley firm at $1 25@$1 55. Butter firm and in fair demand. Pork steady; sales at $15 50; generally held at $16 at close. Lard quiet and steady; light offerings; sales of Steam at 8½c.@8⅝c.; Kettle, 8½c.@8¾c. Bulk Meats quiet and steady; sales of Shoulders at 5⅜c.@6c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6⅝c.@7c.; Clear Sides, &c., all new. Live Hogs firm and higher; prices range from $4 50@$5 20; receipts, 9,000; shipments, 870. Green Meats firm; sales of Shoulders at 5⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6⅜c.@6⅝c.; Clear Sides, 6⅝c.; Hams sold at 8¾c.@9c. Whisky strong at 92.

BUFFALO, Dec. 13.—Imports—Flour, 6,800 bbls.; Wheat, 37,400 bushels; Corn, 19,800 bushels; Oats, 45,900 bushels; Barley, 1,320 bushels. Exports—Wheat, 43,500 bushels; Corn, 24,800 bushels; Oats, 45,900 bushels. Flour quiet; sales of Western Ground Spring at $7@$7 50; Bakers', $7 25@$8 25; Amber, $8@$8 50; White, $8 50@$9. Wheat dull; sales of Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 45; No. 2 do., $1 40. Corn steady; sales of 25,000 bushels No. 2 at 66½c.; 5,000 do. at 67c. Oats—No. 2 Western held at 48c.@50c. Barley nominal; sales of Western at $1 50; Canada, $1 60@$1 65; two-rowed State, $1 25; four-rowed State, $1 40. Rye nominal; held at $1. Barley-malt quiet; Canada, $1 75@$1 80; Western, $1 60@$1 75.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No. 1, $1 18¾; No. 2, $1 15½, cash; $1 17, January. Corn dull and unsettled; No. 2 Mixed, 60c. Oats steady at 42c. for No. 2. Rye steady at 79c. for No. 1. Barley steady; No. 2 Spring, $1 40. Pork, $15. Hams in Pickle, 9½c.@9¾c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 5c.@5½c.; Middles, 6¾c.@7c. Lard firmer; Kettle, 8½c.@8⅞c.; Steam, 8¼c.@8⅜c. Hogs, $4 75@$5 ₩ cwt. Receipts—5,000 bbls Flour, 82,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 Hogs. Shipments—10,000 bbls. Flour, 56,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn steady; Shelled, 50c.@53c. Oats firm at 42c.@45c. Hogs held at $5 10@$5 25 ₩ cwt. Provisions in fair demand and steady. Pork held at $15@$15 50. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 5⅛c.@6c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7c.@7½c.; Clear Sides, 7½c.@7¾c. loose. Green Meats steady; Shoulders, 5c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6¼c.; Clear Sides, 7c. Hams, 8¾c.@9c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 12c.@12½c. Bacon nominal. Whisky, 91c.@92c.

TOLEDO, Dec. 13.—Flour steady. Wheat dull and lower; Amber Michigan, $1 47 cash; $1 50 January, $1 53 February; No. 1 Red, $1 44; No. 2 Red, $1 29. Corn dull and lower; High Mixed, cash and January, 59c., February, 44c.; Low Mixed, 57c.; New, 56c. Oats firm; No. 1, cash, 48c.; January, 47c.; No. 2, 44½c.@44¾c. Clover-seed, $5 15. Dressed Hogs quiet, $5 75 ₩ cwt. Receipts—2,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—4,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 13.—Hay dull; sales of choice at $23. Pork—New Mess firm at $15. Whisky scarce at 97c.@98c. for Louisiana; $1 02 for Cincinnati. Gold, 109⅞@110¼. Currency, ⅛@⅜ ₩ cent. premium. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅛ ₩ cent. discount for Currency; ¼ ₩ cent. premium for Checks; Sterling, 119¾.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 660 head. Market very quiet. Prices nominally unchanged. Shipments, 709 head. Hogs—Receipts, 19,419 head; market active, firm, and higher; all sold at a range of $4 90@$4 95. Shipments, 6,806 head.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 13.—Grain dull and nominally unchanged. Wheat held at $1 60@$1 62 for No. 1 Red; $1 48 for No. 2 do. Corn sold at 63c.@64c. for Old. Oats sold at 47c. for No. 1 State; 45c. for No. 2. Petroleum quiet, steady, and unchanged.

ALBANY, Dec. 13.—Nothing doing in Wheat, Rye, or Corn. Barley steady; sales of two cars No. 2 two-rowed State at $1 40. Oats firm; sales of 1 car mixed State, in bags, at 56c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 13.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 38c. Resin steady at $2 20 for Strained; $2 25 for No. 2. Crude Turpentine quiet at $2 for Hard, and $2 90 for Yellow Dip. Tar dull; no sales.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn higher at 70c. Oats higher at 55c. Lard firmer at 8½c.@9½. Pork scarce at $16. Bulk Meats quiet; sales of Shoulders at 6c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6¾c.@7¼c.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 13.—Cotton firm; offerings scant; Middling, 16⅛c.; Low Middling, 15⅛c.; strict good Ordinary, 14¼c.; net receipts, 5,919 bales; gross, 6,923 bales; exports to France, 1,146 bales; coastwise, 2,268 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; last evening, 4,000 bales; stock, 189,127 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 13.—Cotton steady; Middling, 15c.@15⅛c.; Low Middling, 14⅛c.; strict good Ordinary, 14½c.; net receipts, 3,403 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 54,761 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 13.—Cotton firm and strong; Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, 4,493 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,387 bales; sales, 2,333 bales; stock, 109,620 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 13.—Cotton firm; demand good; good Ordinary, 13⅞c.; Ordinary, 12½c.; net receipts, 3,723 bales; exports coastwise, 330 bales; sales, 3,400 bales; stock, 67,942 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 13.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15½c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.@15c.; strict good Ordinary, 14c.@14½c.; net receipts, 2,725 bales; exports coastwise, 1,319 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 43,899 bales.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 13.—Cotton firm; active demand; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 130 bales; sales, 13 bales; stock, 2,510 bales.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 13.—Cotton steady; Middling, 14½c.; net receipts, 2,187 bales; sales, 1,984 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 13, 12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 94¼; 10-40s, 92¼. Erie Railway Shares, 37.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 36⅝.

5 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 10c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 13, 12:30 P. M.—Cotton to arrive steady; no transactions.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet; and prices are unchanged. Sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and report.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below good Ordinary, shipped December and January at 8 5-16d.; do. nothing below Low Middling, deliverable December at 8⅜d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Bacon, 40s. ₩ cwt. for new Cumberland Cut.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 4,900 bales were American.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped November, at 8⅜d.; do. shipped January and February, at 8 7-16d.; do. nothing below Low Middling, shipped December and January, at 8⅜d.

Evening—Bacon, 38s. 6d. ₩ cwt. for Short Rib Middles.

LONDON, Dec 13—Evening.—Common Resin, 7s. 9d. ₩ cwt.

ANTWERP, Dec. 13.—Petroleum, 32f. for fine Pale American.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Adjourned Term—Held by Van Brunt, J.—442, Archer vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 862, Carman, Jr. vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 506, Hoffacher vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 878, Chatham National Bank vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1010½, Rusk, Comp., v. Souter; 3090, Austin et al. vs. Mayor, &c.; 346, Thomas vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 380, Maguire vs. Farley; 423½, Cochrane vs. Ferris; 1376, Bentley vs. Weir; 1432, Opdyke et al. vs. Prouty; 1752, De Caceres vs. Eldridge; 1820, Schultz et al. vs. Theurkauf; 1824, Porter vs. Towsley; 1828, Devlin et al. vs. Hay; 1832, Saunders vs. Holloway; 1836, White vs. Arthur; 1840, Tyler vs. Pettycars; 1848, Carrington et al. vs. Ward et al.; 1860, Bridgeport Brass Company vs. Beach et al.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to Dec. 19.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Davis, J.—Issues of Law and Fact—(Preferred)—76, Hunt vs. Hunt. Demurrers—9, DeLong vs. DeLong; 1, Parish vs. Sherman et al.; 8, Foley vs. Palmer et al.; 10, Kipp et al. vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company; 16, Walker's Executors vs. Shoemaker. Issues of Law and Fact—188, Knapp, as Receiver, &c., vs. Bonesteel et al.; 215, The Jefferson Car Company vs. The Erie Railway Company; 217, Bininger vs. Bininger et al.; 143, Hall vs. Donnington; 145, Donnington vs. Donnington et al.; 165, Hunt vs. Lippincott et al.; 146, Prentiss vs. George et al.; 179, St. Patrick Mutual Alliance and Benevolent Association vs. St. Patrick Mutual Alliance Association et al.; 48, Orr vs. Gilmore et al.; 53, Spring vs. Hubbard; 21, State of Tennessee vs. Davis et al.; 171, Croker vs. Thompson et al.; 181, Dickie vs. Dickie; 223, Beach vs. Collis, Jr., et al.; 225, Frieling vs. Frieling; 227, Dinkelspiel et al. vs. Franklin, et al.; 229, Cannis vs. Peterson; 231, Coddington vs. Aitken et al.; 232, Spitz vs. Hillyer, impleaded, &c.; 237, Mather vs. Mather, Executor, &c.; 9, Parish vs. Sherman et al.; 13, Bronson vs. Bronson et al.; 22, Ritter vs. Boody; 25, Marx et al. vs. Goodwin et al.; 36, In the matter, &c., Schell; 45, Holske et al. vs. Merritt, Executor; 58, Hastings, Receiver, &c., vs. Drew et al.; 72, Potter vs. Coulter; 73, Munster vs. Seligman; 111, Brown vs. Davidson et al.; 113, Hynes vs. Mooney et al.; 118, Guidet vs. Cohen; 125, Gilbert vs. Coburn et al.; 211, Smith, an infant, vs. Minton et al.; 213, Cassedy et al. vs. Schedel et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Regular Term—Held by Barrett, J.—571, Paine vs. Paine; 1395, Wilkins vs. Helms et al.; 557, Barnes et al. vs. O'Brien et al.; 1075, Mangin vs. Ferguson; 305, Van Nostrand vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 837½, Spratt vs. Amsinck et al.; 973, Reed et al. vs. Schmale; 489, Tuska vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 981, Milledgeville Manufacturing Company vs. Gerstman; 1078, Morecraft vs. Newton; 1097, Butler vs. Reynolds; 957, Bossy vs. Mildenberger; 1397, Beech vs. Myers, Executor, &c.; 1099, Jacquelin et al. vs. Remar; 1718, Leverich vs. Mayor, &c.; 1811, Brennan vs. Mayor, &c.; 1812, Crogan vs. Mayor, &c.; 1813, Dolan vs. Mayor, &c.; 7½, Steward vs. Phenix Insurance Company; 11, Adler, &c., vs. Elmore, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—595, Romertze vs. East River National Bank.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Sedgwick, J.—716, Howland et al. vs. Murphy; 464, Patterson vs. Stoutenburgh; 772, Harris vs. Russell; 1324, Ludington et al. vs. Miller et al.; 1335, Dusenbury, Executor, vs. Hoyt; 278, Reade vs. Clarke et al.; 812, Maloney et al. vs. Koehler; 814, Butterfield vs. Koehler; 816, Selchon vs. Koehler; 918, Barnes vs. Miner; 48, Shandley vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 676½, Chapman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 764, Davills vs. Hume et al.; 888, Kapp vs. Crump; 1328, Goodman vs. Stoebeling; 28, Shapter vs. Doherty et al.; 404, McCoy vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; Sharpe vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 789, Bittong vs. Chamberlain et al.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.—Held by Robinson, J.—18, Kaatzler vs. Thaule.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Part II.—Held by Larremore, J.—3330, McDonald vs. The Mayor; 3789, McDonald vs. The Mayor; 3818, Holly vs. The Mayor; 3716, Michaels vs. The Mayor, &c.; 3837, Sweeney vs. The Mayor, &c.; 3781, Jackson vs. The Mayor; 3630, Hogan vs. The Mayor; 3803, Murray vs. The Mayor, &c.; 3603, Martha vs. The Mayor, &c.; 2495, Seaman vs. The Mayor, &c.; 3530, Vanderveer vs. The Mayor; Keady—2530, Dick vs. Tuska; 2469, Jussum vs. Tunniclifie; 1912, McGuire vs. Slattery; 2556, Arnold vs. Tuska. Inquest—2541, Stauf vs. Schning et al. Set down—2194, Conklin vs. The Sun Printing and Publishing Association; 2454, Johnson vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 2440, Schuyler vs. The Lancaster Fire Insurance Company, of Lancaster, Penn.; 2518, Zachariah vs. Hirsch; Saba, Andrew, Administrator, &c., vs. Wilson; 2503, Jung et al. vs. Manody; [illegible]; 3623, Leon vs. Ballou; [illegible]

burg; 676, Lindemann vs. Hillier; 1432, Nichols vs. Van Nostrand; 2512, Schweizer vs. Oppenheimer; 2808, Kardman vs. Tourine; 3090, Boddinger vs. Cornell; 3096, Welch et al. vs. Woodruff; 3040, Baldwin vs. Simouson; 3116, Brown vs. Heinberger; 3122, Schmidt vs. Haas; 3022, Leon vs. Murray, Jr.; 3670, Tiffany vs. Carpenter; 3142, Van Epps vs. Baldwin; 3144, Scott vs. Spellane.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Shea, C. J.—Causes reserved for this day and not appearing on the Calendar will appear on Tuesday, Dec. 16. 2497, Martin vs. Schaefer; 2825, Dukes vs. Klepstein; 3045, Flint vs. Carrington; 3607, Bennett vs. Scott; 1971, Claflin vs. Western Union Telegraph Co.; 2426, Byrne vs. Hell; 2840, Comins vs. Goff; 2975, Robinson vs. Mates et al.; 3029, Grosse vs. McCaffe; 3047, Halsey vs. Klemm et al.; 2323, Thompson vs. Cummings; 3399, Hecht vs. Dietrich; 3481, Unger et al. vs. Rosenthal; 3601, Maclinkey vs. Atkinson; 2510, The West Side Bank vs. Newton.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—3081, Johnson vs. Lynch; 3746, Koehler vs. Geoghan; 3661, Schulling vs. Allen, Jr.; 3762, Schenck et al. vs. Alles, Jr.; 3548, Same vs. Same; 3616, McCamant vs. Loder; 3817, Schleder vs. Marks; 3093, Derr vs. Tyrrell; 2073, Roger et al. vs. Shipping and Importing Company; 2154, Sherman vs. Hearn et al.; 2710, Hanlon vs. Herman; 3064, Grant vs. Wiley; 2091, Dunn vs. Lichtenstein; 3804, Meyer et al. vs. Fox; 3604, Teiner vs. Hull; 3606, Frank vs. Kopff; 3662, Kasschow vs. Hamel; 3679, Thomasini vs. Claud; 3758, Simon vs. Claude.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—Arthur Barlow, mayhem; James Harris, felonious assault and battery; Charles Westgate, felonious assault and battery; John Gribbins, felonious assault and battery; Mary Ann Watts, larceny and receiving stolen goods; John Keefe, alias Johnny the Greek, grand larceny; William Kerr, grand larceny; Edward Halloran, larceny from the person; John F. Garvey and William F. Meehan, larceny from the person; James Boins, larceny from the person; William Gray and David Murphy, larceny from the person; Madelina Parkerville, disorderly house; John Brady, alias Grady, felony, laws of 1862.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Held by Daniels, J.—Harry Genet, larceny and false pretenses.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 152—*Fogg, Executor, &c., et al. vs. Mayor, &c. of Nashville.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Tennessee.—The bill in this case was filed to enjoin the sale of several lots in the City of Nashville, which had been condemned to be sold to satisfy taxes assessed by the corporate authorities of the city for the years 1863-4-5, and on the trial two questions arose; first, whether the city authorities elected under the order of the Military Governor of Tennessee, (Andrew Johnson,) had power to levy and collect taxes for corporation purposes during the military occupation of the city; and second, (the Government having occupied the premises for military purposes) whether, if the power existed, the taxes so assessed upon property within the city limits, exclusively occupied by the military forces, could be collected after the war was over. The court below answered both questions in the affirmative, and the reverse is contended for by plaintiffs here, it being urged that the right to levy and collect taxes, and consequently the right to sell, appertained as a belligerent right. The defendants contend that this court is not authorized to review the decision of the State court in the case, and that the writ must be dismissed.

Fogg & Breeze for plaintiffs; D. T. Willis for defendants.

No. 144.—*United States vs. Kinner et al.*, and Nos. 146 and 147.—Appeals from the District Court of Louisiana.—These are suits for the confirmation of Spanish titles under the eleventh section of the act of June, 1860, providing for the final adjustment of land claims in Florida, Louisiana, and Missouri, the parties defendant here claiming under Spanish grants, and their lands having been sold, they ask certificates of location elsewhere for the quantity of land to which they were entitled under their grants, in pursuance of the statute. The court below decreed that they were entitled to such certificates, and the Government here maintains that the court had no power to enter such a decree; that the decree should have been, simply that the claimants should have the right to enter upon any of the public lands of the United States, and it is asked that the decrees be so reformed.

Attorney General Williams and Assistant Attorney General Hill for Government; Lewis Johns and Caleb Cushing for claimants.

No. 490.—*County of St. Clair vs. Livingston et al.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Illinois.—Submitted under the twentieth rule.—This is a contest between the parties concerning the title to a tract of land lying within the county, the county claiming under the Swamp Land act of Congress granting to the several counties in the State of Illinois all the lands lying within them, and the defendants under parties having patents from the General Government. The decision below sustained the title of the county, and the rulings of the court reaching that judgment are assigned as error.

G. Koerner for plaintiff; W. H. Underwood for defendants.

No. 139.—*McKay vs. Wooster et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for California.—The plaintiff in this case filed his bill to restrain the defendants from selling or using in the States and Territories west of the Rocky Mountains certain cases for packing [illegible], in violation of his patent, claimed by assignment for that Territory. The defendants are commission merchants in San Francisco, and receive cases in these cases by consignment from persons who rightfully use them under an assignment of the States and Territories east of the Rocky Mountains, and the question raised is whether, when a patented article has been lawfully made by a Territorial assignee, in the exercise of his right, and sold by him without condition or restriction within the territory included in his assignment, the purchaser requires the right to use the article in another territory, for which another person has taken an assignment for the same patent. The Circuit Court held the affirmative of this question, and the case is brought here for review, the appellant taking the contrary view. Case contended here by [illegible] for appellant; [illegible] Churchill for appellees. This court recently, at this term, in another case affirmed the view taken by the court below in dismissing the bill in this.

THE ITALIAN BUDGET.

We learn from Rome that the financial statement for 1874 shows a deficit of 130,000,000 lire, of which 12,000,000 lire are attributable to a deficiency in the receipts, and 118,000,000 lire to an increase in the extraordinary expenditure, including [illegible] lire for the construction of railways. With regard to the estimate of the War Department, the financial statement announces that the Government desires neither to increase nor to accelerate the armaments. The difference, as compared with the previous budget, arises solely from the higher price of provisions and the rise in the premium on gold. The extraordinary expenditure of the War Department for the armaments, supplies, and fortifications will not exceed 20,000,000 lire annually, and the Government trusts that peace will continue. It believes that it is not desirable to propose any new taxes, but hopes to obtain [illegible] by making the present taxes more productive. It consequently proposes various measures concerning personal property, the grist tax, and registration, and suggests that private documents which are not duly registered shall be treated as null and void, while at the same time stating that all documents of [illegible] period shall only be subjected to a proportionally small duty. It proposes a stamp duty on transactions in securities on the Exchange, and some modifications in the tax on alcohol, as well as in that upon the production of chicory. It is further intended to extend the tobacco monopoly to Sicily, and to abolish all exemption from postal duty. Treating of the paper currency, the Minister of Finance proposes that the milliard due to the Government shall be issued by a syndicate of the six banks—this issue to be the only paper money having a forced currency. The banks will not be allowed to issue on their own account more than three times the amount of their capital, and of their reserve in coin for three years. Their paper will be legal tender. The Government will, however, have the right of allowing that their notes in circulation shall be increased to four times the amount of their capital to meet commercial requirements for limited periods. Upon the net profit of such increase the State will take two-thirds. Moreover, the State will impose a tax of one per cent. upon their notes. The Minister proposes that from the 1st of January, 1875, the expenditure which the communes have to incur for the National Guard shall cease, in view of the introduction of the system of obligatory military service.

AN INFANT SMOTHERED.

Among the guests at a recent wedding near Buckingham Court-house, Va., was Mr. William Davis, a cousin of the bride, who was accompanied by his wife and her infant child. Upon arriving at the house Mrs. Carter laid her child, which was asleep, on a bed and spread her shawl over it. Other guests came also, and, not observing the child, threw their shawls carelessly on the bed, and when the mother went to look after it, some time after her arrival, she found it dead.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 160 NASSAU ST., (OPPOSITE CITY HALL,) NEW-YORK.
Interest at the rate of six per cent, commencing on the first of every month.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 4:30 to 7:30 o'clock.
CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS (No. 20 Union place) has declared a DIVIDEND for the six months ending Jan. 1, 1874, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $5 to $1,000, and at the rate of five per cent. on larger sums; also an EXTRA DIVIDEND of three per cent. on sums not exceeding $1,000, which have remained undisturbed for three years, two per cent. on similar sums undisturbed for two years, and one per cent. on similar sums undisturbed for one year. Said dividends credited as principal Jan. 1, 1874, and payable Jan. 19, 1874.
A. GRACIE KING, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

G. C. Sellew.
DESKS.
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
BOOK-CASES, AND FANCY DESKS.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 2,529 FOR FOURTEEN shares of the stock of the Bank of America, issued Nov. 3, 1870, to F. D. Wood. The finder will please return the same to HERMAN COBB, [illegible] payment. The public is hereby cautioned against [illegible]

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 15, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—OTHELLO—Signor Tommaso Salvini, Signora Isolina Piamonti.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—KIT, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER—Mr. F. S. Chanfrau.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—THE WOMAN IN WHITE—Mr. Wybert Reeve, Miss Helen Tracy.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Katharine Rogers.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—LONDON ASSURANCE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Sara Jewett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—DEAD HEART—Mr. Edwin Adams.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LADY OF LYONS—Mr. Charles Fechter.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD—Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Fanny Hayward.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—CHILDREN OF THE WOOD—The Vokes troupe.

THE RINK.—BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, AND CIRCUS. Afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—LILLIAN'S LAST LOVE—Mrs. F. B. Conway, Mr. Frank Roche.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—LECTURE by Mr. James T. Fields. "Writers of Modern Fiction."

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY.—GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT, by Gilmore's Band.

STEINWAY HALL.—LECTURE by Mr. R. De Cordova. "Mrs. Grundy."

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The Committee of the House on Civil Service Reform has received much unmerited abuse, and the Speaker has also been condemned on the hasty assumption that the committee is hostile to civil service reform. The committee has not declared its views in any authoritative way; but it is understood that a majority of its members is strongly in favor of the reform system. So far as is known, only two members are hostile to the separation of civil appointments from politics, and they are Gen. BUTLER and Mr. HURLBUT, of Illinois, the successor of Gen. FARNSWORTH. The position of Mr. SHEATS, of Alabama, and Mr. LUTTRELL, of California, is unknown. All the other members are believed to be on record in favor of the reform, either by votes in the House, or by public statements. These members are Mr. KELLOGG, of Connecticut; Mr. WILLARD, of Vermont; Mr. WILLARD, of Michigan; Mr. WOODFORD, of New-York; Mr. WHITEHOUSE, of New-York; Mr. SAYLER, of Ohio, and Mr. STRAWBRIDGE, of Pennsylvania. There is little doubt that the action of the committee will be in favor of the proposed reforms.

We received last night a printed slip from the Erie Railway Office, signed by Mr. L. ROBINSON, denying the statement made in our news columns to the effect that the employes of the company have not been paid. The slip in question says that the statement is "wholly unfounded." But it goes on to say that "during the panic the difficulty in obtaining currency caused some little delay with the Erie as with other companies." Therefore the statement was not "wholly unfounded." It was impossible, however, for us to inquire further into the matter on Sunday night, but we will cause proper investigation to be made, and let the public know the result.

If any one is at a loss to understand why, the revenues of the country have fallen off the last few months, let him consult the returns made in our financial columns this morning of the Customs receipts and importations at this port. In August last the import entries at this port were $32,632,900. In November they were but $20,899,987—a decrease of nearly one-third. But the decrease in Customs receipts is still greater. Those for August were $13,454,785. For November they were but $5,958,257—or less than 44 per cent. of the receipts for November. New-York receives nearly two-thirds of the foreign imports of the country, and in the remaining ports the shrinkage has probably been greater.

We are not about to advise "outsiders" who have lately been "putting up margins" in Wall street on fancy stocks to stop that very precarious business. But to those who contemplate engaging in the business for the first time—as we are aware a good many do—we may point out that the operation has all the elements of gambling. It is staking money on a rise or fall in stock which you cannot control, which you cannot even affect ever so slightly, which you know, if you know anything about it, depends on schemes with which you are not and cannot be acquainted. What the upshot will be you can no more tell than you can tell whether your opponent in poker holds the winning cards, or under which thimble the thimble-rigger has placed the "little joker." Men of moderate income, with families dependent on them, who risk their money in violently fluctuating stocks in Wall street, cannot be prevented by law. But, then, there is no law against the dupes in gambling, and as for the other parties to the transaction, no law would avail.

Little good was done by the National Civil Rights Association during its late session. The demand for the passage of Mr. SUMNER'S bill is placed among the leading results of the meeting, and that such an issue should have been considered of paramount importance is not encouraging. It is time for the leaders of the colored race to turn their attention to the improvement of the material condition of their followers. The negroes are practically on the same footing with other citizens, and they should now be made to understand that their future depends entirely upon their own industry and frugality. That many of them have yet to acquire these habits cannot be denied, and their best friends are those who strive to make them aware of this fact. Law has done all that it can for the negroes, and the sooner they set about securing their future for themselves, the better it will be for them and their descendants.

Boston is ahead, as usual, and celebrates her own especial centennial to-morrow, that day having the honor of being the one hundredth anniversary of the event known in history as the Boston Tea Party. The occasion will be observed with characteristic dignity and decorum. Orations, poems, "brief addresses," are the principal features, but we are told "tea and simple refreshments will be provided, also music." Some of the ladies of Boston propose to turn the affair to some practical use, and having arranged a separate celebration, invite everybody to unite with them in celebrating the throwing of the tea into the harbor on the ground that "taxation without representation is tyranny." As one of the incidents which had a great effect in bringing on the Revolution, the event in Boston Harbor deserves even more commemoration than it is to receive. This observance will, moreover, quicken general interest in the centennial at Philadelphia, and therefore has a present value to the whole country. Under the circumstances, we wish the good people of Boston had made more of the day than is intended.

From the report of the Librarian of Congress we learn that the Congressional Library now contains 258,752 volumes, of which number 12,407 were added during the past year. There were 15,352 entries for copyright, being an increase of ten over those of the previous year. The rapid growth of the Congressional Library, and the great size it has attained, not only require the new building which has been authorized, but should lead to several other improvements. The name should be changed to the National Library, now that it has overgrown its original purpose of merely serving the wants of members of Congress. The collection has become one of rare and valuable, no less than of ordinary books, and its enlargement should be continued with the purpose of making it in every way worthy of the culture and progress of the nation. In becoming such a collection it ceases to be merely a Congressional Library, and its title should be made to correspond with its character. The point may be considered at first as one of small consequence, but we are sure, when members of Congress give it proper reflection, they will concede that it is really of considerable importance.

IS THERE A FUTURE FOR DEMOCRACY?

It is reported that the nomination of Mr. FERNANDO WOOD as Speaker of the House of Representatives, and that of Mr. THURMAN for President, *pro tem.*, of the Senate, were made in pursuance of a resolution to reorganize the Democratic Party. There are signs that the Democratic leaders are trying to retrace the steps taken in the Greeley campaign, and are getting ready for what they call "raising the purely Democratic standard," *et cætera*. In plain English, the leaders are thinking of naming nobody but Democrats for office in the immediate future. With this programme, Republicans certainly should not quarrel. It has given us victory after victory whenever it has been tried. Very few Republicans have yet reached that degree of virtue that they can regret Democratic obstinacy, because it tends to make Republican success easy, and because it lessens the inducements Republicans have to deserve success. If the Democrats are resolved to adopt this plan for prolonging through a few more years their torpid semi-existence, they must be allowed to do it.

The theory of the leaders is, we believe, that the country is tired of Republican supremacy, and that their chances for the succession are good if they present a well-organized, well-defined party to which the power can be transferred. There is a semblance of sense in this. Unquestionably, if the country is tired of Republican supremacy, it will overthrow it more readily, if there is an organized party to take the vacant place. But this will always depend on one condition—that the country shall have good grounds to prefer the party that is out to the party that is in. We should say that it was nearly time for the Democratic leaders to understand this simple fact. But they never seem to understand it. They have the air of believing that the normal condition of the country is one of intense yearning for Democratic rule, and that as soon as this or that temporary obstacle is removed, the Democrats will be recalled. They held, when the South went out of Congress, and left a Republican majority, that that was a pure accident—a mere political mistake—which for the time left power with Republicans. They did not see, as the Southern leaders did, that the ultimate entire supremacy of the party opposed to the extension of slavery was an inevitable consequence of universal suffrage and free discussion; and that the only hope of escaping from it was to escape from the Union. During the war, the Democratic leaders, like Mr. SEYMOUR, were constantly essaying the vain task of convincing the people that the only party that could conduct the war to a happy conclusion was the Democratic. Gen. MCCLELLAN was nominated in the belief that the people were ready to trust the Democrats to do what the Republicans had not done, and in utter blindness to the real purpose of the people, never to select agents not thoroughly in sympathy with the national cause. After the war was over, we all remember how confident the Democratic leaders were that at last their time had come, and that the country would hasten to take the power from men who were clearly "radical" and "unconstitutional," and give it to the party that could give the letter of the law for all their theories of the relations of the States. Again they were blind to the popular instincts. They could not see that the people were bound to have the results of the war fully secured, and were more urgent for this than they were for the application of constitutional theories, however ingeniously framed.

And now we are told that the questions which gave rise to the war, and those which arose from it, being settled, the mission of the Republican Party is fulfilled, and the Democrats are sure to be recalled. We have no hesitation in admitting that the mission of the Republican Party, as far as it grew out of the war and the results of the war, is fulfilled. The country has too much reason to be satisfied with that fact for us to deny it. It does not follow that the Republicans can no longer serve the country. Still less does it follow that whatever may arise hereafter can only be done, or can be best done, by the Democrats. In any issue that may come up, it must be remembered that on a comparison of past services as guarantees of promises for the future, the Republicans must have much the best of it; but, if that were not so, the Democrats will not have power given them for merely negative reasons. If there be any future for them, they have yet to make good their title, and the sooner they take that fact into their minds the better for them. They will not win popular confidence by putting such men as FERNANDO WOOD forward as their representatives. The people know well enough that WOOD is of the same stripe as the "statesman" of Blackwell's Island, or worse. If his nomination is an example of what is to come from "raising a pure Democratic standard," coupling it with the presentation of such a perfectly respectable gentleman as Mr. THURMAN will do no good. The "standard" might better be left in the mud, where for so many years the people have tumbled it every time they have got a chance at it.

WORK AND WORKMEN.

While it must be admitted that the present condition of the several branches of industry is not entirely satisfactory, we present our readers this morning with conclusive evidence that it is far from being alarming. Believing that the number of unemployed working men in this City had been grossly exaggerated, we caused a careful investigation to be made of the subject, and the result, which will be found in our columns this morning, shows that we were correct in this opinion. In a time of panic and distress it is inevitable that bad should be made worse. The agitators who seek to subsist upon the credulity of the working classes always take advantage of such a time to magnify existing evils and to preach those communistic doctrines which, being put in practice, would speedily involve labor and capital in a common ruin. In ordinary times these most dangerous foes of the working men are forced to do what mischief they can by fomenting strikes, and urging their dupes to make unreasonable demands upon employers. That great harm has been done to the common interests of all, without any benefit resulting to labor, by this constant friction between employers and employed, is easily proved. But the damage which has been done in the past is trivial compared with that which is being done now by these communists. If they were less absurd in their ideas, their proceedings would involve grave danger to society. It is not probable that the great body of working men can be far misled by the monstrous doctrines announced at the Cooper Institute meeting, but it is necessary to warn them that giving support to these fanatics is not the way to obtain support for themselves and their dependents.

All working men should, first of all, look the facts in the face, and consider them calmly. They have been led to believe that an unusually large number of their fellows are unemployed, and that consequently there are many thousands who are suffering, or must soon suffer, for the necessaries of life. Their crazy leaders have made this assertion the basis of all their agitations. Without it, their appeals would have fallen on deaf ears, and they would have read their foolish Cooper Institute resolutions to empty benches. Now, what are the facts? In order that they may be correctly informed in the matter which so nearly concerns them, we hope the working men will study the statistics we publish to-day. There are in this City 44,750 men belonging to working men's unions, embracing twenty-two leading trades. It appears from the admissions of the leaders of these organizations that only 10,790 of these men are now idle, and that the number idle at this time last year was 6,720. The number of the unemployed is, therefore, 4,070 in excess of that of last year.

It is evident that the demagogues of labor have raised the cry of wolf without sufficient reason, and that they have done it to make capital for themselves out of what distress does exist. The evil example of the Cooper Institute has already had its effect, and at a meeting in Cincinnati on Saturday night, the New-York resolutions were adopted, with others even more foolish. These men demanded that the City Council shall give immediate employment to all men out of work at $1 50 per day, and further demanded the overthrow of any Government unable to fulfill its first duty, which they declared to be furnishing work to working men. Mischievous as were the resolutions adopted by this gathering, we are informed that the speeches were much more violent. The leading agitator displayed that intense hatred and envy of capital which is natural to those too lazy or improvident to become independent; and the whole tone of the meeting, even more than that held in this City, showed that an extraordinary effort is now being made to so demoralize the working classes that they may be led into any sort of excesses.

We believe that a majority of the working men have no sympathy with these self-appointed leaders, or with the incendiary sentiments uttered at these so-called labor meetings. But it is their duty to publicly repudiate the one, and properly denounce the other. All sensible working men know that the demand that idle men shall be forthwith furnished public employment is nonsensical. They know that its only effect is to bring their class into disrepute. Let them, therefore, take measures to relieve themselves of the odium which now attaches to them as a class. In the trades-unions they have the machinery for a prompt disavowal of sympathy with the leaders who disgrace them. Let them use it at once, and thus furnish a proof that our working men are in truth among our most valuable, because among our most conservative, citizens.

It is not denied that there is more distress among the laboring classes this year than usual. All that can be properly done to relieve it in the way of furnishing employment, will be done. While the case is not so bad as it has been represented, it is bad enough to require the forbearance and co-operation of all classes to make it better. The Communists have already done much to decrease public sympathy for the unemployed, and if they are allowed to pursue their insane methods in the name of the working men, they will destroy it altogether. They can frighten nobody, they can injure none but the working men. Let these agitators be suppressed by the class in whose name they profess to speak, and there will instantly be a union of exertion to solve the problem before us which will soon lead to the happiest results.

ADVICE GRATIS.

In some quarters it is said that it is the duty of the Government to obey the direction of newspapers on all important public questions, on the ground that these papers represent public opinion, and that a Government such as ours ought to follow public opinion at all times. As for the pretense set up by the papers in question, we need not discuss it now. Let us, however, see how far the journals of this City would have assisted the Government in settling the difficulty with Spain, supposing their advice had been taken.

Directly the *Virginius* was seized, the *Herald* counseled war. It wanted to have no time wasted in asking for explanations or apology. "War," it said, (Nov. 14,) "must take the place of diplomacy." The United States had long coveted Cuba—now there was a good opportunity for seizing it. "Let us," it said, (Nov. 21,) "have peace—not only a piece, but the whole beautiful island of Cuba." This measure would be found to answer from the dollars-and-cents point of view. "The appropriation of Cuba," said the *Herald* (Nov. 28,) "might be made worth as much to the United States as the money cost of war." And, even so recently as Dec. 6, it insisted on the same method of deciding the questions at issue between the two Governments. "The only way to settle the Cuban question is to take Cuba. Run out the guns and let them speak." As to any question of right or wrong in the matter, or as to the true character of the *Virginius*, or the accuracy of the facts as first reported, the *Herald* never troubled itself to say a word. It abused Secretary FISH for even going through the form of opening diplomatic negotiations. That was a cowardly and "un-American" course—only the "Hessian press" would recommend it. Let us, it cried, "have the word and the blow—the blow first."

The representative of another side of opinion rather rebuked the Government for making demands upon Spain which it could not enforce. We had no army, it said, and no fleet. We had no iron-clads. This journal went on with great justice to point out that the very men who clamored loudest for instant war, were those who "pertinaciously resist all rational preparation for war, such as the maintenance of an army or navy, experiments in gunnery, the support of schools for the training of officers, and the various other methods by which, as is now known to the civilized world, nations prepare themselves for fighting." We hope that Mr. S. S. COX, among others, did not fail to see the truth of these remarks, and will remember them the next time he is disposed to abolish all vestiges of an army or a navy.

The *World* took up rather a sensible position in the discussion. The *Tribune* talked much of blood, but has chiefly occupied itself with announcing at frequent intervals the resignation of Gen. SICKLES. This is a department of news which it has made peculiarly its own. How many times has it positively announced the resignation of Secretary RICHARDSON? About fifty, at the very least. Yet Mr. RICHARDSON stands where he did. As he will not go out to oblige the *Tribune*, that paper insists that Gen. SICKLES will retire for the purpose of making an opening for one of its staff. It obtains its information by "private telegram." The last telegram it received seems to have been dated on the 8th inst. It published it in a bitterly ironical form:

"Curiously enough, doubt seems to be entertained in some quarters as to the actual position of Gen. SICKLES. It may be well to repeat, therefore, positively, that private dispatches to this office from Madrid, from high authority, announce Gen. SICKLES' peremptory resignation."

This strictly private way of getting news seems to be open to some objections. It does not always turn out to be correct. At any rate, Gen. SICKLES is still at Madrid, and persons looking out for a foreign mission must evidently look elsewhere.

After it was announced that Spain had complied with the demands of our Government, and that there was no doubt about the surrender of the *Virginius* and the captives, the *Herald* fell to abusing the Cubans for *not* resisting the United States and their own Government. It taunted them with having "caved in." It said that "Bombastes had swallowed all his big speeches." It told the Spaniard that they were afraid. In short, it was terribly disappointed that peace had been preserved, and even intimated that it might get up a little war on its own account, on the plea—always ready—that one of its precious "Commissioners" had been insulted. Perhaps we have not yet heard the last of that. Mr. FISH had better get a new Protocol with Spain as fast as he can, securing a special Protectorate for *Herald* "Commissioners" in Cuba.

In the multitude of counselors, said the wise man, there is wisdom. Perhaps times have changed since he uttered the proverb. At any rate, any Government which allowed itself to be guided by outside advisers in these days would find itself adopting a somewhat devious policy. Even ministers of religion are not always prudent counselors. Rev. G. HEPWORTH—who, we suppose, calls himself a minister of religion—made a speech the other night in this City, in which he said that our next demand upon Spain "should be sent, not by telegraph, nor yet by mail, but inside of a bomb-shell." This is Mr. HEPWORTH'S idea of the message he is supposed to preach—"peace on earth, good-will to men." Under all the circumstances, most people will come to the conclusion that it is as well to have a Government which possesses a will of its own, and which declines to accept the dictation of rowdy newspapers or heedless speakers at public meetings.

A PLEASANT VOYAGE.

Every now and then some disaster like that of the *Atlantic* or the *Ville du Havre* comes to remind us with startling and terrible distinctness, that the ordinary perils of the sea, in spite of all human provision, are sufficiently great. But at rare intervals we have the story of some exceptional danger which, for a moment, inclines us to think with HORACE concerning the morality of the wretch who first tempted the treachery of the inhospitable ocean. Such was the nature of the mishap which befell the crew of the ship *Eden*, of 500 tons, cleared from London on the 15th of last October for the port of Valparaiso. Her cargo was scarcely such as a prudent man would care to go to sea with. It consisted mainly of 150 tons of gunpowder, and to add to the general attractiveness and safety of the vessel, a large quantity of matches figured prominently in the invoice. Still, with care and luck, even gunpowder and matches may be safely carried, and for the first twenty days out, wind and weather favoring, nothing occurred to mar what promised to be an unusually prosperous voyage.

About that time, however, certain peculiarities began to be noticed in the behavior of the Captain. Such little eccentricities as cursing till he foamed at the mouth, and knocking down with handspikes everybody who came within reach, are pleasures to which the average sailing-master is so prone that no well-regulated mariner would stop to notice them. Even when the Captain of the *Eden* took to running up on deck in the dead of night, there to perform a sort of war-dance, with loaded pistols, which he threatened to fire promiscuously into the ship's company, his crew were not greatly disturbed. They appear to have taken it quite as a matter of course, and when the good Captain, having tired of his amusement, consented to go to bed, they too retired to their hammocks without the slightest apprehension. The next freak of their superior, however, awakened them to a different sense of the situation. Hastily summoned once more on deck by the frantic cries of the watch, the alarmed crew gathered around the Captain's skylight, and saw a sight which might well make a brave man tremble. The Captain had set his cabin on fire, and in the midst of the flame and smoke could be dimly discerned dancing about madly, firing pistols, and "uttering shouts of demoniac glee." He was evidently insane.

A situation seldom occurs more desperate than that of these poor men in mid-ocean, on a ship loaded with gunpowder, already in flames, and commanded by a maniac, armed to the teeth, and bent on destruction. What was to be done had to be done quickly. The second mate and carpenter volunteered to break into the cabin and overpower the lunatic. They were received with a fire which wounded the mate and put both to flight. Then it was discovered that the Captain, with that diabolical cunning so often associated with mental disease, had prepared for his triumph by "soaking various parts of the vessel in paraffine oil." Thereupon the crew, now thoroughly disheartened, turned to the boats, and were about lowering the first when the Captain suddenly appeared, with a pistol in one hand and a bayonet in the other, and made a terrific charge. Two men fell before he could be leveled with a handspike and the boat safely lowered. The Captain refused to go with them, and they had to bind him to get him into the boat. They had scarcely cleared the vessel when the gunpowder exploded, and the *Eden* disappeared. The crew were, luckily, picked up at daybreak by another English vessel, from which the Captain, who had to be put in irons, leaped four days afterward and was drowned.

A novelist who should invent a situation so fraught with horror would be justly charged with exaggeration. It may be said, however, that the columns of a daily newspaper contain every day much more that is of dramatic and romantic interest than the majority of the plays and romances that are written. And that is probably the reason why nowadays good novels and dramas—*pace* Mr. BOUCICAULT—are so few.

HOW MUCH MONEY IS USED.

It has long been a disputed question with some of the political economists how far bank checks, bills of exchange, and other forms of credit are money. We do not propose to enter on the discussion of this question now. It is by no means unimportant or uninteresting, and some conclusions of considerable value depend upon its decision. But for the present we desire to call the attention of our readers to some facts which go to show the enormous, almost incredible extent to which commodities are exchanged with the interposition of but a very insignificant amount of what is usually called money.

The most interesting facts that could be studied in this connection are those existing in our own country at a comparatively recent date, mostly during the period of the employment of paper money, and since the practical exclusion of coin from use as money. Fortunately these are at hand. In 1871 Hon. J. A. GARFIELD, of Ohio,—a very close observer and a logical and careful thinker on finance—obtained from the officers of the Government and others very full information touching the amount of money received, and the amount of transactions accomplished by a large number of banks in this country. These banks he divided into three groups. The first group contained the members of the Clearing-house Association of this City, and the returns covered within a few days the entire existence of the association, at that time seventeen years, or from the 11th of October, 1853, to the 1st of October, 1870. During that time the exchanges effected amounted to 273,661 millions of dollars. The balances were but 11,207 millions of dollars. It will thus be seen that in effecting these exchanges, but four per cent. of money was even nominally employed. Of course the Clearing-house Association presents the most highly-organized and careful machinery of credit known in our country, or, for that matter, in the world, since the London Clearing-house does not include the Bank of England, and its average exchanges are about six per cent. less than those of the New-York association.

In the second rank, therefore, Mr. GARFIELD placed for analysis the returns from thirty-two city banks in the "redemption cities" of New-York, Boston, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, and Cleveland. The returns embraced the entire receipts for the six business days of one week. The receipts were $154,959,685. Of this vast amount, equal to nearly one-half the greenback issue of the country, and very nearly exactly equaling one-half the revenue of the National Government for one year, only $18,770,708 was paid in cash. This is in the ratio of 12 1-10 per cent. It will be seen that these figures disclose the amount of cash used for the most part in commercial exchanges at points where the machinery of commerce is most complete.

The third group Mr. GARFIELD so arranged that it should disclose the amount of money used in Exchanges where there is undoubtedly the most used, *i. e.*, nearest the class of agricultural producers. He, therefore, selected nineteen small country banks, distributed through sixteen States and Territories, and the furthest removed from railroads and commercial centres. The aggregate receipts of this group of banks for six consecutive days—and for the same six days, we may remark, as those covered by the returns of the city banks—were $2,102,488. Of this sum, $599,328 was in cash, the remainder in various forms of credit. The proportion is as 28 of money to 100 of receipts. The proportion for all the banks, city and country, is as 12.3 in money to 100 of receipts. In all these cases, there was included under the head of cash, gold and gold coupons and all forms of paper money.

Nothing could illustrate more forcibly than these figures the extent of the transactions daily carried out by the people on simple promises to pay. When we remember that even the money that is used consists also of promises to pay, depending either directly or indirectly on the permanence and efficiency of the Government, the coolest observer might well be enthusiastic over the marvelous progress of civilization, without which this state of things would be utterly impossible. But the lesson for us is a much more immediate and practical one. It is that this system is as delicate as it is extended. With the first breath of panic, men began to try to pay or to collect these promises, and the only thing with which they can be paid, the only thing that can be collected for them, is money. If, then, our money, which, though not itself used directly as the main instrument of exchange, is the final instrument resorted to, is not of a kind, or is not so kept, that panics can be prevented or overcome, then every dollar of extension of the credit system is a source of threatening peril. So far as concerns the kind of money in use, it is the business of the Government to secure for the country as soon as possible the only kind that can be replenished in time of need from the stock of the world, the only kind that is, in any proper sense, money at all. That is the money in which our United States notes are payable, but not paid—coined gold. So far as concerns the method in which the money we have is to be kept, that is not the business of the Government, but of the banks. Of them it is sufficient to remark now, that if the Government will restore a legitimate currency, the interests of the banks will compel them, in the main, to conduct their affairs with proper prudence.

AMUSEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR THIS EVENING.

Signor Salvini acts in "Othello" at the Academy of Music this night, the performance being given for the tragedian's benefit. "She Stoops to Conquer" will be done at Wallack's. At the Broadway "The Woman in White" is to be represented. At the Olympic Mr. Adams appears in "The Dead Heart." At Booth's Mr. F. S. Chanfrau performs in "Kit." At Wood's Museum Mr. T. G. Riggs is to figure in a new drama called "The Irish Detective." At Mrs. Conway's Brooklyn Theatre a fresh work by Mr. Bronson C. Howard, entitled "Lillian's Last Love," will be made known.

GILMORE'S PROMENADE CONCERT.

Mr. P. S. Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band will, this evening, give a promenade concert at the armory in Fourteenth street. Mr. Gilmore's forces are constantly improving in discipline, and ere long we are satisfied that he will have under his bâton an organization of exceptional proficiency and strength.

SATURDAY'S CONCERT.

The second Philharmonic Concert of the present season took place at the Academy of Music Saturday night. An excellent orchestral performance was offered, but the audience was not favored with an introduction to any of the new works which a society of the standing of the Philharmonic ought to make known, nor was any composition of great impressiveness recited. The melodious A major symphony of Mendelssohn—yclept the Italian—was first played, the third movement (*scherzo, con moto moderato*) being especially well done, while the *saltarello presto* (the fourth movement) was delivered with less crispness than might have been attained to. The subsequent instrumental performance was the overture No. 2, to "Leonore," the vigorous ideas and muscular writing of which were dealt with in the right spirit. As a third and final selection, the band interpreted Rubinstein's first symphony in F major. Much of Herr Rubinstein's music is richer in reminiscences than in original thoughts, and the F major symphony recalls, without actually reproducing, a good deal which amateurs have heard before. But Herr Rubinstein is a master of the orchestra, and simply as a combination of orchestral effects the F symphony is an admirable achievement. It was neatly executed last night, though we should have preferred to see the baton in the hands of the composer, thorough a musician as Herr Bergmann is conceded to be. The soloist of the concert was Mme. Gulager, whose fine voice was heard to especial advantage in the grand scene from "Der Freischütz." Mme. Gulager sang this trying composition with intelligence and taste; but, for some reason unknown, the air and rondo from "Beatrice di Tenda" were preferred by the audience, and the lady had to repeat the second movement. Mr. S. B. Mills is to play at the third entertainment of the season, to occur on Jan. 17.

CHARITY HOSPITAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

The twenty-fifth entertainment given for the gratification of the unfortunate inmates of the Charity Hospital, on Blackwell's Island, took place on Friday evening. These entertainments are really deserving of encouragement. They are supplied by volunteer performers, whose sole aim it is to afford an evening's pleasure to about a thousand poor creatures debarred from all other joys. On Friday, Miss Henrietta Beebe, Miss Louise Finch, Mr. C. J. Bush, Mr. A. T. Hills, Mr. W. H. Beckett, Mr. G. E. Aiken, Mr. C. Floris, Mr. Coultas, M. Regamey, and Miss Jeffreys-Lewis united to offer an excellent programme, Dr. Macdonald, as usual, directing, with great tact and industry, the proceedings.

SUBSIDIES, FREIGHTS, AND FARES.

EXTRACT FROM THE MESSAGE OF GOV. BOOTH, OF CALIFORNIA.

In his message to the Legislature of California, Gov. Booth speaks as follows of railroad matters:

"At the last session of the Legislature certain counties were exempted from the repeal of the act known as 'the Five-per-cent. act.' In each of these excepted counties a majority of the voters are empowered to give one-twentieth of the value of all the property in the county to a railroad company. The repeal should be made general. The sentiment upon the question of State and county subsidies has ceased to be a matter of argument, because it has become a public conviction. The public conscience recognizes the wrong of taking the property of one man and giving it to another. The giving of subsidies has proven as vicious in practice as it is erroneous in theory. It furnishes an additional and dangerous incentive to great corporations to control the Government in their own interest; demoralizes legislation, and makes law not a common guardian, but a partial patron. In the end it defeats its own ostensible object by giving favored corporations such powerful advantages as to enable them to monopolize the fields of enterprise, and prevent the competition which would naturally arise.

Perhaps the question of regulating the rates of railroad transportation has been clouded by unnecessary difficulty. Railroads are public highways in private ownership. In their construction they invoke the highest attribute of the State's sovereignty—the right of taking private property for public use. Their owners are common carriers, with special privileges. If the State has not the power to regulate their charges, she may renounce her claims to sovereignty. The maximum rates in California—ten cents per mile for passengers and fifteen cents per ton for freight—were fixed at a time when prices and profits were so much higher than now, it seems to belong to a different age. Practically, it is no limitation, affording so wide a margin as to allow a railroad company to discriminate between places, between individuals, to reward friends and to punish enemies, and to build up or ruin the business of any man that depends upon railroad transportation. This maximum is not in the nature of a legislative contract or vested right, the Constitution reserving to the Legislature the right to alter or repeal the laws under which the corporations are created.

These things should be kept in view in establishing rates: There should be a fair compensation. Discrimination between individuals should be prevented by penalties. Discrimination between places should be prevented by prohibiting a railroad from charging a higher price over any portion of the road than is charged for the same or a shorter distance of similar or heavier grades in any other portion. The rates and classification should be published and posted up at all depots, as the owners of toll bridges and ferries are compelled to post their rates; and public notice should be given of any contemplated change. Any express or transportation company should be entitled to the same terms, for the same business, in speed and price as any other. If a fair maximum is established, and uniformity between individuals and over distances and grades is compelled by penalties, the question of classification may be in a great measure determined by the necessities of business. It may not prove necessary for the law to schedule articles in classes. Maximum rates can be fixed for as many classes as are required, and the companies can make and publish the schedules of each class. It easily suggests itself that the result of such legislation may possibly be one schedule, one class, and the maximum rate for every article transported. I do not think so. But if the experience of the ensuing two years should demonstrate that railroad companies, with fair opportunities to construct and operate a just tariff of rates of transportation, failing to recognize lessons already taught, and pursuing an established policy of strong-handed defiance, have neglected or refused to perform their duties, the next Legislature, exercising the strong and undoubted powers of Government, can reach them and their operations in minute detail, forbid free passes, schedule every article of freight, establish minimum as well as maximum rates, prohibit the consolidation of competing lines, permit them to own no land not necessary for their actual use, forbid officers or employes to furnish supplies to the corporations, regulate their systems of accounts, and compel them by clear enactments to recognize their true position, their real obligations, and their prescribed privileges. No law is perfect. Under the operation of the wisest some cases of hardship and inconvenience may occur. That is the best which aims at substantial justice. There is no local competition between railroads; there is but one best route between two points. Besides, in railroads, capital does not compete—it combines. Not to compel fairness and uniformity by law is to tolerate the abuses and oppressions of arbitrary power.

Many of the rules of common law in regard to the rights and duties of common carriers were established under conditions very different from those induced by the construction of railroads. The nature of a contract between a railroad company and the purchaser of a ticket; the length of time for which the ticket is good, and the right of a passenger holding a through ticket to stop over at intermediate points, should not be left to the varying constructions of courts and the analogies of stages on post-routes, but should be clearly defined by statute."

THE VALUATION OF NEW-JERSEY.

The County Boards of Assessors in New-Jersey have filed with the State Controller at Trenton the returns of the assessments of real and personal property as fixed by them for the year 1873, and upon which the State, county, and local taxes are levied. The total amount is $612,996,106, against $603,665,497 in 1872—an increase of [illegible]. By the table below it will be seen that over six millions of the increase, or nearly two-thirds, is in the County of Essex, and nearly five millions of this amount is in the City of Newark—which returns [illegible] for 1873, against $97,330,341 for 1872. The valuation in that city is just one-sixth that of the entire State. Several counties show a falling off, among them Hudson, of nearly two and a half millions; Bergen, of $1,700,000; Mercer, of over one million; Burlington, of $479,000; Cape May, of $250,000; and Hunterdon, of [illegible]. Atlantic, Gloucester, Monmouth, Ocean, Salem, Somerset, and Sussex remain at about the same as last year. Passaic increases [illegible]; Union, $2,411,000; Middlesex, $1,388,000; Morris, [illegible]; Cumberland, $614,000; Camden, $451,000; Warren, $824,000. In view of these wide differences between counties lying contiguous to each other, it is probable that an effort will be made at the next session of the Legislature to create a State Board of Assessors, with power to adjust and equalize valuations throughout the State. The operations of the board in New-York have been such that it is thought a similar body might be well created in New-Jersey. This is rendered the more desirable by the new State School law, by which a tax of two mills is levied upon the property valuation, and is returned per capita according to the census of the school children between the ages of five and eighteen years. By this law, Essex County, with its high valuation, pays some $60,000 or $70,000 more than is received back, which is claimed to be a manifest injustice to it, in view of the low valuation of other sections. The Constitutional Commission recognized this by considering a section providing for the expenditure of all school moneys in the counties where raised. The subject is one of great importance to the wealthier districts, and will doubtless receive careful consideration. It was agitated at the last session, but no decisive action was taken.

The following is the valuation for 1873, as compared with 1872:

Counties.	1873.	1872.
Atlantic	$4,543,913	$4,477,853
Bergen	25,770,652	27,442,788
Burlington	27,936,423	28,415,092
Camden	19,071,817	18,620,794
Cape May	3,250,000	3,500,000
Cumberland	12,785,000	12,171,000
Essex	129,610,000	[illegible]
Gloucester	14,672,321	14,496,735
Hudson	95,064,590	97,472,477
Hunterdon	27,269,014	27,796,445
Mercer	32,399,331	33,594,959
Middlesex	24,458,000	23,070,000
Monmouth	27,936,808	27,906,433
Morris	27,009,748	26,453,947
Ocean	4,472,459	4,367,001
Passaic	33,854,699	30,621,707
Salem	14,582,121	14,464,790
Somerset	17,523,000	17,436,000
Sussex	16,058,369	16,212,000
Union	31,014,600	28,603,000
Warren	23,752,755	22,928,276
Total	$612,996,106	$603,665,497

GRAIN IN CHICAGO.

The Chicago papers publish the first annual report of William H. Harper, the Grain Inspector, to the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners. It shows that the amount of grain inspected into store during the year was 69,185,707 bushels, and the amount inspected from store, 66,543,799 bushels, making a total of 135,729,506 bushels. The cost of inspection was $54,098 53, and the amount collected in fees $72,001 25. The present capacity of Chicago elevators, of which there are fifteen, is 12,525,000 bushels, to which an additional capacity of 1,700,000 bushels will be added by the completion of the two new elevators now in process of construction.

MIGRATING NEGROES.

The Selma (Ala.) *Times* of the 10th inst. says that during the preceding two weeks not less than 500 negroes have crossed the western boundary of Alabama en route for Mississippi cotton plantations. Nearly all these negroes have gone from what is known as the Canebrake region of Central Alabama. A large number have already gone, and there are hundreds, if not thousands, that will be forced to emigrate. They can't get work if they stay.

The same paper in its issue for the 11th inst. says [illegible] about 2[illegible] [illegible] Demopolis, Ala., bound

THE WORKING MEN.

A REVIEW OF THEIR PRESENT CONDITION.

THE EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED—A CONTRAST WITH LAST YEAR—EXAGGERATED STATEMENTS.

While it is true that the working men have not had the same amount of employment during the past two months that they had at the corresponding period of last year, and while it is probable that this condition of things will continue for a few months longer, still the facts do not at all justify the alarm which has been raised by a few individuals among the trade-union organizations. The men who promote "mass-meetings" and organize deputations are not really working men themselves. To preserve their position as would-be leaders of the working classes they must periodically do something, apparently at least, in the interests of the working men, otherwise they would be removed to make way for others, who, if they could not provide work for the unemployed masses, could, at least, make a fiery stump speech, denouncing the tyranny of capital and the worthlessness of all Governments which did not take the working man by the hand and provide an easy job for him. The Communistic and revolutionary tendency of the addresses made at these meetings are not such as to promote a better feeling between labor and capital, and certainly are not such as would draw forth a kindly feeling on the part of the public. In justice to the working man, however, it may be said that it is not the unemployed nor the poorer classes who participate in these meetings, nor do a good many who attend them agree in the doctrines set forth thereat. The majority of the working men in this City are peaceable and honest, and abhor all idea of Communism.

A TIMES reporter has endeavored during the past three days to ascertain, as accurately as possible, the present condition of the working classes in this City, and taking the information furnished by individuals connected with the Working Men's Central Union, he finds that the position of the working man is not nearly so bad as has been represented. The parties from whom this information was derived had, of course, no disposition to underestimate the number of men now idle in the different trades, but taking their own side of the story the picture is not all so bad nor near as bad as reported. As an evidence of the system of exaggeration which has been pursued by the "agitators" as regards this question the following is worthy of mention: A prominent member of the Working Men's Union was asked what was the probable number of mechanics and day laborers now unemployed. He at once said "about 30,000," but afterward, when each trade was taken up separately and analyzed, scarce one-third of this number could be footed up. It is very easy to say that there are 30,000 men out of employment, but when you come to look for them it is impossible to find more than a third of the number. The following is a brief outline of the condition of each trade as far as could be ascertained, but the reader must bear in mind that the number of men represented as idle, is given on the authority of men connected with the trades-unions, so that they must be considered as above rather than below the mark:

The Empire Lodge of American Carpenters numbers about 2,000. Of this number there are, it is said, about 700 idle, while at this time last year all were employed except 300.

The brick-layers number 2,500, and of these it is alleged that fully 1,000 are unemployed, while at the corresponding period of last year only 500 were idle.

The stone-cutters are 2,500 strong, and of this number 500 are out of work. Last year there were not more than 300 unemployed.

There are 2,000 plasterers, one-fourth of whom are idle, while last year, it is asserted, there was work for all.

The painters number about 1,100, three-fourths of whom are, it is said, unemployed. Last year at this period they were in about the same condition.

There are about 350 stone-masons, of whom ninety are idle. At this time last year they were all at work.

The stair-builders number 150, and it is alleged that 100 of them are idle. There was work for all last year.

There are 150 amalgamated carpenters and joiners, one-third of whom are now unemployed. Last year all were at work. Those at present employed are working at a reduced rate of wages.

The Crispins number 1,700. The supply in this case evidently exceeds the demand. There are 800 idle, but they are in no worse condition than last year, when the number unemployed was the same.

The printers are 2,700 strong, and those unemployed do not exceed the usual number out of work at this period of the year. It is estimated that there are about 300 men now idle.

There are 150 brass-molders, all of whom, it is said, are working generally upon half time. They are in the same condition as last year.

The ship-joiners, numbering 150 men, it is asserted, have nothing to do, while they were all at work last year.

The coopers number about 1,700, and 300 are now idle. It is said that there was work for all at this time last year.

Out of 200 brush-makers there are fifty unemployed. There were more idle last year.

There are fifty out of 100 paper-hangers idle. Last year the unemployed numbered twenty.

The blacksmiths number 300, and are working for $3 30 per day at what they can get.

The tailors have not felt the effect of the monetary trouble. They number 1,700, and the society is in a good financial condition. They have sufficient work. There are two shops out on strike at present, resisting a reduction in their wages.

The cabinet-makers are also a very wealthy body. They are 1,900 strong, and are in a very comfortable condition.

The cigar-makers are also a strong society, financially and otherwise. They number about 1,700, and are all employed, with the exception of three shops on strike.

The iron-molders, numbering 700 men, are said to be in a very poor condition. About 300 are out of employment. Last year the number unemployed was about 100.

The hatters are 3,000 strong, and are all fully employed. They are a very powerful body, having a distinct union of their own. They have petitioned Congress to repeal the tariff on silk plush, which now amounts to sixty per cent.

The longshoremen number about 3,000. Their work, of course, depends to a great extent, if not altogether, upon the amount of the imports and exports to and from this City. Although our imports during the year have fallen off, there has been more than a corresponding increase in the exports, so that the longshoremen must not now be in any worse position than they were in last year. The laborers connected with the Working Men's Union number 8,000, one-fourth of whom, it is said, are now out of work. Besides these 8,000 men it is estimated that there are 7,000 more who are not members of the union. Of the latter it is supposed that about 2,000 are idle. Last year it is admitted that the number of laborers unemployed was about the same as this year.

RECAPITULATION.

Trade.	Number of Men.	Number Now Idle.	Number Idle Last Year.
Empire Lodge of American Carpenters	2,000	700	300
Brick-layers	2,500	1,000	500
Stone-cutters	2,500	500	300
Plasterers	2,000	500	....
Painters	1,100	900	900
Stone-masons	350	90	....
Stair-builders	150	100	....
Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners	150	50	....
Crispins	1,700	800	800
Printers	2,700	300	300
Brass-molders	150	....	....
Ship-joiners	150	150	....
Coopers	1,700	300	....
Brush-makers	200	50	....
Paper-hangers	100	50	20
Blacksmiths	300	....	....
Tailors	1,700	....	....
Cabinet-makers	1,900	....	....
Cigar-makers	1,700	....	....
Iron-molders	700	300	100
Hatters	3,000	....	....
Longshoremen	3,000	....	....
Laborers	15,000	5,000	3,500
Total	44,750	10,790	6,720

Beside the above, there are, of course, a number of men unemployed who are not members of any trade organization. It is impossible to arrive at anything like a correct estimate in this case, but excluding the laborers who are included in the above account, it is thought 1,500 would fully cover the number, and that 1,000 would be a fair representation for last year. This would give 12,290 as the probable number of working men now unemployed, compared with 7,720 last year, being an increase of 4,570. Of this number the building trade supplies 1,790, and day laborers 1,500. It is no doubt true that the financial crisis has affected the building trade, especially as regards the erection of new buildings, and that in some cases work in course of operation has been suspended, but well-informed persons believe that the number unemployed in this trade is not at all so large as is represented. This is a class, too, that have been earning good wages, and if they were prudent and economical, a temporary slack in their business would give no grounds for alarm. As regards the day-laborers, too, the general impression is that there are not so many as 5,000 men idle, there being no reduction in the number usually employed by the City authorities and the contractors under them. The Fourth avenue improvement has given employment this year to about 2,000 hands, while the work was scarcely in operation last year. There is, therefore, every reason to believe that the estimate of 5,000 unemployed laborers is exaggerated. A TIMES reporter yesterday conversed with one of the most extensive contractors in the City, and it is the opinion of this gentleman that the difference between the number of unemployed common day laborers compared with the corresponding period of last year is very small; but he says that within the past two months a large number of strangers, from the neighboring States, have come to New-York and thus swelled the number of the unemployed in the City, but omitting these the total of unemployed laboring men who have been for some time residents of the City, is not such as would call for unusual attention.

THE PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.

In the Department of Public Works there were 2,690 men employed last week, against 2,898 the corresponding period of last year, but in 1872 work was in progress on Seventh avenue to One Hundred and Tenth street; on St. Nicholas avenue, from One Hundred and Tenth street to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, and on the Boulevard, from Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street. These works have been completed for some time, and the only new work begun is that on One Hundred and Tenth street, on the Eastern Boulevard, so that in proportion to the works in operation there are now more men employed than at the same period last year. There are 1,236 employed on Boulevard and avenues, 491 on the Tenth avenue pipes, 802 laying and repairing Croton-pipes, and ninety-one in repairing wooden pavements. The Dock Commissioners employ 450 men, against about 300 last year, and the Department of Parks gives work to 950, being a slight increase over the number last year. In the Fourth avenue improvement, for which the City is taxed one-half of the expenses, there are about 2,000 employed. At this time last year the number at work on the avenue was very small. In making and repairing sewers, grading and paving the public streets, the number of men employed by the various contractors is not less than 2,500, which is slightly in excess of the number so employed last year. It will thus be seen that the Departments of Public Works, Parks, and Docks, together with the public charities employ 8,520 men, about 8,000 of whom are common laborers. But according to the table embodied in this article, from information derived from prominent members of the Working Men's Central Union, there are only 10,000 laborers altogether employed in the City. This would leave only 2,000 to be distributed among the various private charities and other departments not enumerated above. This number is clearly too small to cover all interests outside of those above named, and is another proof that there are not 5,000 unemployed laborers in the City. The amount expended in out-door relief by the Department of Charities and Correction averages at present $1,000 a week. Last year it was only $800. An increase of $200 a week, or twenty-five per cent., is not, under all the circumstances, excessive; it shows that so far, at least, there is not as much destitution among our working classes as has been represented by demagogues in our midst. The increased number of lodgings given at the various Police precincts show that a large number of tramps and strangers seeking work have made this City their head-quarters. Last year at this period the average number of lodgings was 500, now it is over 1,000, and sometimes reaches as high as 1,100.

On a calm review of the whole subject of employment, so far as it relates to our working men, it may safely be said that their position is not at all so bad as their leaders would have the public believe, that although there are about 10,000 unemployed, this number is not so far in excess of the average number of working men unemployed at this period of the year as to create any unnecessary alarm, when it is considered that half of this number, at least, are skilled mechanics, who have been hitherto earning from $3 to $4 per day, and who ought to be in a position to meet a bad season when it arrives. That there is destitution among the working classes every person admits; that it will increase to some extent during the Winter is also admitted, but a large share of this destitution is, unfortunately, to be attributed to a want of economy on the part of the working classes themselves, and to a habit of too frequently visiting the corner grog shop. It is the intention of the various public departments to keep as large a number of men employed during the Winter as possible, so as to assist in reducing the number of destitute laborers.

THE LOST VILLE DU HAVRE.

The relatives of the survivors of the Ville du Havre disaster residing in this City were much disappointed yesterday at receiving no letters by either of the two steamers which arrived here from European ports on Saturday. Mr. Waite, proprietor of the Brevoort House, said he confidently expected a letter from his son by the steamer Anglia, feeling confident that his relative must have written before the vessel sailed. Mr. Witthaus, of West Thirty-fourth street, also looked for a letter from R. A. Witthaus, Jr., by the steam-ship Hermann, which left Bremen on the 29th ult., via Southampton Dec. 2. It is possible some letters may come to hand when the mails are more fully distributed to-day. Mr. Whate had a cable dispatch from his son on the 10th inst., announcing his arrival in Paris, and that his health was improving. Mr. Mackenzie, agent of the Transatlantic Line, informed a reporter of THE TIMES yesterday that some important letters were looked for by the steamer Europe, which is expected to reach this City from Havre on Tuesday next. The Captain of the Europe said Mr. Mackenzie had seen and conversed with Capt. Surmount and others concerning the disaster to the Ville du Havre, and would no doubt be the bearer of letters that would, in a measure, serve to exonerate the Captain of the lost vessel from censure.

ADAM C. SUMNER'S FUNERAL.

The funeral services over the remains of Adam C. Sumner were held at Westminster Church, corner of Clinton street and First place, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. There was a large attendance of the relatives and friends of the deceased in the church, and the services were solemn and impressive. At 1 o'clock P. M. a meeting of the lighter-owners of the Port of New-York was held at the residence of Mr. Lawson Boyer, Clinton street, Brooklyn, to make arrangements to attend the funeral services in a body, and subsequently all the members proceeded to the church. Several members of the New-York Produce Exchange were also present. Company A, of the Seventh Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., assembled at Fulton Ferry at 1 o'clock, and proceeded to the church to assist at the obsequies. The veterans of the National Guard were also in attendance.

Messrs. Lawson Boyer and Jacob B. Gaddis acted as pall-bearers. At the conclusion of the services the funeral procession was formed at the church, and the long line of carriages and vehicles which followed the remains to Green-Wood Cemetery attested the high esteem in which Mr. Sumner was held during life.

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK CARPET COMPANY.

The application for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Robert U. Woodworth, late President of the New-Brunswick Carpet Company, was argued before Judge Scudder, at New Brunswick, on Friday. Hon. Leon Abbott, of Jersey City, and Chas. V. Brooks, of New-York, appearing for the prisoner, District Attorney Schenck, of Middlesex County, appearing for the State. Judge Scudder reserved his decision until Tuesday next, when the December term of the court commences. The court decided that if an application was made for bail it would be heard. No application was made, and the prisoner was remanded to the custody of the Sheriff.

"HARRY" GENET'S TRIAL.

The case of "Harry" Genet, another notorious "Ring" satellite, is set down for trial to-day in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The charge is one of false pretenses in connection with the outrageous Harlem Court-house swindles. The penalty for a conviction of this offense is not so severe as that recently imposed upon the leader of the public robbers. The maximum punishment is three years in the State Prison, and a fine proportioned to the amount obtained by the false pretenses alleged.

COURT PRACTICE IN MONTREAL.

A Montreal paper of Friday evening last says: "The Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench took their seats at 10 o'clock this morning, but the lawyers who were grouped in the corridor and library-room, purposely refraining from presenting themselves to argue the cases inscribed for hearing, the court adjourned in great embarrassment until to-morrow morning at the usual hour. It will be seen that the threat made last year on several occasions has been carried into effect. This marked insult was increased by the giggling and laughter of those assembled near the door of the chamber."

THE BOSTON TEA PARTY.

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY TO-MORROW.

SPEECHES, MUSIC, AND TEA IN FANEUIL HALL AND TREMONT TEMPLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 14.—The celebration of the throwing overboard of the obnoxious tea in Boston Harbor, a hundred years ago, will begin to-morrow by a meeting, with speeches and tea in Faneuil Hall, under the direction of the Woman Suffragists. This will be a sort of wail, as they claim that they are in the same position precisely as our fathers who protested against taxation without representation. Col. T. W. Higginson will preside, and speeches will be made by Wendell Phillips, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, James Freeman Clarke, and others. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe will read an original poem. Another poem, written by a Massachusetts woman in 1773, in the first "tea party," will also be read, and there will be vocal and instrumental music.

Tuesday, however, will be the great day. There will be at least three celebrations in this city and several in neighboring cities and towns. There will be a celebration by the ladies of Boston in Faneuil Hall, the grand centennial celebration in Tremont Temple, and the celebration in the Ruggles Street Baptist Church. At the Faneuil Hall meeting there will be addresses by prominent men and women and a superior order of music, a portion of which will be furnished by a select choir of 200 children from the public schools. Gov. Washburn will preside at the Tremont Temple celebration, and among the speakers will be Gen. Banks. The tea at both will be served by pretty young women dressed in the costume of a hundred years ago, and at the Tremont Temple there will be a military feature furnished by the Light Infantry in full uniform, and a small souvenir tea-chest, filled with real Bohea tea, will be given to each person present by the young men in "ye olden costume" and young Mohawks in the dress of the native tribe.

To-morrow is the centennial anniversary of the first of those determined acts of opposition to the home Government on the part of the American colonies which culminated in the Declaration of Independence. It was in 1764 that the King's Ministers first essayed to ease the burdens of the English taxpayers by taxing the American colonies. The first impost was on "clayed sugar, indigo, coffee, &c., being the produce of a colony not under the dominion of his Majesty." On the 23d of March, 1765, the notorious Stamp act, which ordained that all deeds, bonds, notes, &c., issued in the colonies should be null and void unless executed on a stamped paper, for which a duty was to be paid to the Crown, was passed. The measure aroused the indignation of the colonists to such an extent that in the following year the law was repealed, both Pitt and Lord Camden strenuously advocating the repeal. In 1767, however, new duties were imposed; this time on glass, paper, painters' colors, and tea. The colonies at once united in opposition to the tax, Massachusetts taking the lead. Families gave up drinking tea in many instances, and the colonies bound themselves to non-importation. As the authorities became more firm the colonists showed increased determination and constant collisions occurred between the two parties, brought on by attempts to collect the duties. The Government endeavored to overawe the colonists by sending two regiments of troops to Boston in 1768. But nothing but the repeal of the obnoxious law would satisfy them, and when Lord North came into power, in 1770, he repealed all the duties except that on tea. But this concession did not soothe the general irritation; quarrels and collisions were frequent, and at last, on the 5th March, 1771, a guard, under the command of Capt. Preston, fired on the populace in the streets of Boston, killing and wounding eleven persons. This act aroused a spirit of vengeance, and reprisals were determined on. The first act of reprisal was the throwing overboard of three cargoes of tea, which lay in Boston harbor. The British Ministry had formed a plan for introducing tea into the colonies, in spite of the mutual bond of non-importation which had been entered into by the delegates from the colonies. At the instigation of the Government, the East India Company shipped large quantities of tea to the great colonial sea-ports, but so great was the vigilance of the colonists, both at New-York and Philadelphia, that the tea were shipped to London without having been landed. But the Bostonians were determined that the tea should neither be landed nor be sent back. On the night of the 16th December—just one hundred years ago—a party of seventeen men, disguised as Mohawk Indians, and accompanied by many friends and a following of nearly 100 men and boys from the streets, made a dash for the three East Indiamen—the Dartmouth, Capt. James Hall; the Eleanor, Capt. James Bruce, and the Beaver, Capt. Hezekiah Coffin—overpowered the crews and threw all the tea, 342 chests, overboard into the harbor. It was low tide when the ships were boarded, and the apprentice boys, who formed the larger number of those engaged in the affair, jumped upon the flats, and assisted in breaking up and trampling into the mud such of the chests as had escaped the hatchets of those on board the vessels. The tide beginning to flow, the whole mass was soon adrift. The following are the names of some of those who, acting under the chieftaincy of Lendall Pitts, performed this daring exploit: Dr. Thomas Young, Paul Revere, Thomas Melvill, Henry Purkett, Capt. Henry Prentiss, Samuel Gore, George R. T. Hewes, Joseph Shed, John Crane, Josiah Wheeler, Thomas Urann, Adam Colson, Thomas Chase, S. Cooledge, Joseph Payson, James Brewer, Thomas Bolter, Edward Proctor, Samuel Sloper, Thomas Gerrish, Nathaniel Green, Edward C. How, Ebenezer Stevens, Nicholas Campbell, John Russell, Thos. Porter, Wm. Hurdley, Benjamin Rice, Nathaniel Frothingham, Moses Grant, Peter Slater, James Starr, Abraham Tower, Isaac Simpson, Joseph Eayres, Joseph Lee, Wm. Molineux, John Spurr, Thomas Moore, S. Howard, Matthew Loring, Thomas Spear, Daniel Ingollson, Jonathan Hunnewell, John Hooten, Richard Hunnewell, Wm. Pierce, Wm. Russell, T. Gammell, Mr. McIntosh, Mr. Wyeth, Edward Dolbier, Mr. Martin, Samuel Peck, Lendall Pitts, Samuel Sprague, Benjamin Clarke, John Prince, Richard Hunnewell, Jr., David Kennison, John Truman, Henry Bass.

Among the many incidents of the occasion the following amusing one is related: It is said that, on their return from the wharf, the band passed a house where Admiral Montague, of the fleet, happened to be, and that he raised the window and cried out: "Well, boys, you've had a fine, pleasant evening for your Indian caper, haven't you? But mind, you have got to pay the fiddler yet!" "O, never mind!" shouted Pitts, the leader; "never mind, Squire! just come out here, if you please, and we'll settle the bill in two minutes." The populace raised a shout, the fifer struck up a lively air, and the Admiral shut the window in a hurry. A powerful fleet lay in the roads; the troops were at the Castle, yet not a move was made to arrest the work of destruction.

This determined action of the colonists aroused the extreme resentment of George III. He claimed that one tax must be retained to show the right of Great Britain to tax her colonies, and he determined that the tax on tea should be the one. At the same time the Boston radicals were to be punished for their contumacy. A bill was introduced by the Ministry into Parliament, and passed on the 21st of June, 1774, which interdicted all commercial intercourse with the City of Boston and closed its harbor as a port of entry. Fundamental changes were effected in the charter of the colony, which stripped the colonists of some of their dearest rights and privileges; one clause providing that colonists might be carried to England for trial at the discretion of the Government. Writing of this law, Benjamin Franklin, who was in London at the time, said: "Massachusetts must suffer all the hazards and mischiefs of war, rather than admit the alteration of her charter and laws by Parliament. They who can give up liberty to obtain safety, deserve neither liberty nor safety," and, while Dr. Franklin was rendering aid and encouragement to the colonists from London, Patrick Henry, John Adams, Josiah Quincy, Jr., James Otis, and others were urgently advocating the cause of liberty, and stirring the country with appeals of unrivaled eloquence. On the 10th May, 1775, Congress met in Philadelphia, and at once determined to place the colonies in a state of defense, appointing George Washington to the chief command. Thus, in the historical Boston tea party, we find the first openly avowed act of hostility on the part of the colonies against the Government of the mother country, the first of that rapid series of momentous events which preceded the Declaration of Independence on the 4th of July, 1776.

Active preparations are going on in Boston for the fitting celebration of the centennial of the tea party. Two grand commemorative meetings will be held on Tuesday, one at Tremont Temple, over which Gov. Washburn will preside, and the other at Faneuil Hall, under the Presidency of Hon. Josiah Quincy. At Tremont Temple the proceedings will begin with an oration by Gen. Banks, followed by the recitation of a poem by Mr. William F. Gill, and brief addresses by Hon. George B. Loring and Rev. J. M. Manning. The other features of the entertainment will be an exhibition of original historical scenic paintings, under the supervision of Dr. H. B. Shurtleff; *tableaux vivants* of the destruction of tea in Boston Harbor; national music, rendered by Mrs. J. F. West, Mrs. Flora E. Barry, Mrs. Carlyle Petersilea, the Beethoven Quintette Club, and a grand choral union of one hundred voices. The Boston Light Infantry will add a military feature to the proceedings. A genuine souvenir tea chest, filled with real Bohea tea, given to every auditor during the intermission, served by young ladies in costume of the old time, and young Mohawks in the dress of native tribe.

At the Faneuil Hall tea will be provided, after which Hon. Josiah Quincy, the President, will deliver an address. The President's address will be followed by other speeches and music. The following are the Vice Presidents of the meeting:

Augustus T. Perkins, Patrick T. Jackson, Josiah Caldwell, Lemuel Shaw, Henry P. Kidder, John Revere, William E. Perkins, William C. Otis, Charles G. Wood, Martin Brimmer, M. D. Ross, T. Jefferson Coolidge, Charles G. Loring, James T. Fields, George H. Mackay, Eugene Sampson, George H. Chickering, T. B. Jordan, Oliver Ditson, Col. Charles G. Greene, C. L. Flint, S. D. Crane, George P. Sanger, Edward W. Kinsley, Horace Binney Sargent.

The Massachusetts Historical Society will fittingly observe the day by uniting in a private social gathering at the residence of Rev. K. C. Waterston, in Chester Square. Among those who are expected to make addresses on the occasion, or take part, are Richard Frothingham, Robert C. Winthrop, Dr. Shurtleff and Mr. Waterston. Stories and reminiscences will be given appropriate to the day, and papers, mementoes and relics shown.

The Dorcas Society will give a tea and supper party in Garrets Hall in the evening. The supper will be of the old-fashioned New-England type.

The officers of the society are:

President.—Mrs. Ross.

Vice President.—Mrs. McIntosh.

Secretary.—Mrs. C. E. Wilber.

Treasurer.—Mrs. H. Fuller.

The following ladies will have charge of the entertainment on Tuesday evening:

Executive Committee.—Mrs. J. Ross, Mrs. H. H. Little, Mrs. W. T. Smith, Mrs. A. McIntosh, Mrs. J. A. Harris, Mrs. Latimer.

Receiving Committee.—Mrs. A. McIntosh, Mrs. C. Gardner, Mrs. G. W. Mead, Mrs. A. E. Sherman, Mrs. Tucker.

Table Committee.—Mrs. P. Thatcher, Mrs. B. C. Field, Mrs. Dr. Betterley, Mrs. R. D. Noble, Mrs. W. B. Hancock, Mrs. J. O. Mason, Mrs. R. F. Paine, Mrs. Dr. Laisey, Mrs. S. Jewett, Mrs. L. Hickox, Mrs. N. Spicer, Mrs. H. Chase, Mrs. O. J. Crane, Mrs. W. H. Osborn, Mrs. C. B. Richardson, Mrs. Flesher, Mrs. R. A. Field, Mrs. T. R. Chase, Mrs. John White, Miss Minnie Ross, Miss Nellie Keith, Miss Ada Reese, Mrs. J. N. Esterbrook, Mrs. C. H. Seymour, Mrs. O. C. Whitney, Mrs. S. P. Churchill, Mrs. H. B. Seymour, Mrs. George Ross, Mrs. Mansfield, Mrs. I. P. Sherwood, Mrs. A. Marsh, Mrs. C. Wason, Miss Cornie Whitney, Miss Fannie Shepard, Miss Minnie Keith, Miss Fannie White, Miss Eva Hurlbut.

The following characteristic invitation has been issued by the Boston advocates of woman suffrage:

"The women of New-England who believe that taxation without representation is tyranny, and that our forefathers were justified in resisting despotic power by throwing the tea into Boston Harbor, hereby invite the men and women of New-England to unite with them in celebrating the hundredth anniversary of that event, in Faneuil Hall, on Monday afternoon and evening, Dec. 15, from 4 to 9 P. M. Tea and simple refreshments will be provided, also music. Col. T. W. Higginson will preside. Wendell Phillips will deliver the opening address at 4 P. M., to be followed by Mary A. Livermore, James Freeman Clarke, and others. Music by Anna Granger, Dow, and other eminent musicians. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe will read an original poem. Other speakers will be announced hereafter."

The New-York Woman's Suffrage Society propose to celebrate the day by holding a mass-meeting to protest against the tyranny of taxation without representation. Mrs. Dr. Lozier will preside.

Anniversary meetings will also be held in Philadelphia, Cleveland, Denver, and other cities of the Union. Altogether the commemoration bids fair to be worthy of so stirring an historical event.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S FAMILY.

Mrs. Ann Eliza Webb Young, the nineteenth wife of Brigham Young, delivered her first lecture upon the Mormons in Denver, Col., on the evening of the 9th inst. From the report in the *News* of that place we take the following as the most interesting portion of the lecture, treating as it does of Brigham Young himself and his family:

"Brigham was seventy-three years of age last June. He has nineteen wives; fifteen of these are his own for time and eternity; the other four are proxy-wives, being widows of Joseph Smith. The children of their union with Brigham are accredited to Joseph Smith, and go to swell his kingdom. All plural wives are known by their maiden names to distinguish one from the other. The following is a correct list of Brigham's wives in the order of their marriages: Mary Ann Angel, Lucy Decker, Mrs. Augusta Cobb, Harriet Cook, Clara Decker, Emeline Free, Lucy Biglow, Zina D. Huntingdon, Susan Snively, Margaret Pierce, Mrs. Twiss, Emily Partridge, Martha Boker, Eliza Burgess, Eliza R. Snow, Harriet Barney, Amelia Folsom, Mary Van Cott, and Ann Eliza Webb, the nineteenth and last. Brigham has two large houses called the Bee-hive and the Lion House. There is one wife in the Bee-hive and six in the other. The rest are scattered throughout the city and Territory. His three eldest sons have followed the polygamous example of their father. He has forty-five living children; the most of them are grown and married. There are twenty-nine girls and sixteen boys in his family. His son John W. has renounced polygamy by discarding his first and second wives, and retaining his third. Seven of Brigham's daughters taste the sweets of plural marriage. Two of the seven call Hiram B. Clawson husband, two are allied to George Thatcher, and two to Mark Croxall; the seventh is the second mate of Thomas Williams. Brigham's sons are: Joseph A., Brigham, Jr., John W., Heber, Ernest, Arthur, Ferry, Oscar, Alpillus, Morris, Mahonri Morianchamer, Hyrum, Lorenzo, Willard, and Howe. The daughters are: Elizabeth, Vilate, Alice, Luna, Fanny, Mira, Clara, Nettie, Nabbie, Lulu, Eva, Dora, Susie, Tootie, Ella, Miranda, Louisa, (nick-named Punk by her father,) Emma, Emily, Carly, Mamie, Josephine, Mary, Maria, Phebe, Zeva, Ruth, Della, Baby, (the youngest, who will be three years old in January.) Amelia Folsom is the only wife Brigham lives with at present. He has forsaken all for her. Upon this favorite wife is lavished all the care and attention the most devoted monogamist could possibly bestow upon his companion. At present he is erecting a mansion for her that will cost at least $100,000. Brigham loves her better than all others. He is afraid of her, and this is where lies her success over him. In closing her lecture she remarked that she had not been actuated by any malicious feeling toward Brigham in speaking of him as she has. He put polygamy before the world as a divine institution, and she felt moved to tell the truth about it. She knows that much of the system is a delusion, and part of it a crime. If it has a gilded side, she has found it a cheat. It wrecked her happiness, and will that of every true woman."

THE CAPTURE OF JEFF. DAVIS.

A correspondent of the Detroit *Post*, residing in Lawton, Mich., who has read Gen. Pritchard's account of the disguise of Jeff. Davis when he was captured, as furnished a correspondent of the Wayne *Republican* and reproduced in the *Times*, says: "I have no particular interest in the matter, but would it not be well enough to mention the name of the young man who first discovered the 'old woman's boots,' and let him receive the honor, for it is quite probable that had it not been for the soldier, George Munger, now of Prairie Ronde, Kalamazoo County, this State, that Gen. Pritchard's regiment could never have claimed the honor of taking Jeff. Davis prisoner. Every soldier of that regiment (Fourth Michigan Cavalry) with whom I have talked has taken particular pains to credit Mr. Munger with the capture of Davis, and in several articles which have been published on the subject he (Munger) is the hero, and is given the credit due him."

WISCONSIN FINANCES.

The State Treasurer of Wisconsin reports that State as being practically out of debt. The State proper owes to its own Educational Fund $2,233,900, and to outsiders only $18,100, which latter sum it is ready to pay on demand. The current expenses of the State Government for the last fiscal year were $1,798,023, and the receipts for the same time $1,774,558. Under the law of the State all railroads pay a license fee of three per cent. of their gross earnings into the Treasury in lieu of taxes. The Secretary of State recommends that this law be changed, and that the railroads be required to pay taxes on the value of their property at the same rate as private individuals. The rate of taxation in Wisconsin is 2.23 per cent. At this rate he estimates that the railroads would be required to pay nearly twelve per cent. of their gross earnings.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

A RADICAL AND TWO REPUBLICAN DEPUTIES ELECTED YESTERDAY.

PARIS, Dec. 14—Evening.—Elections were held to-day in the Departments of the Aude, Finistere, and Seine-et-Oise, for members of the Assembly. Partial returns indicate the election of the Radical candidate in the Aude and of two Republicans in Finistere and Seine-et-Oise.

THE GOLD COAST WAR.

UNHEALTHY CONDITION OF THE BRITISH FLEET — DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The steamer Biafra has arrived at Liverpool from the Gold Coast. She reports the condition of the British fleet there very unhealthy. On two vessels fifty-seven men were down with the fever. The Biafra had seven deaths on board from typhoid fever.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The price of a girl is quoted at two cows in the slave districts of East Africa, according to Sir Samuel Baker.

Dinners are again being supplied, in London, to poor children, at two cents per head. Last Winter the number of dinners given on this plan was 104,486.

Two English insurance companies have obtained permission from the Government at Vienna to establish branch agencies for fire insurance in Austria.

A steam tramway carriage has been tried in some of the streets of London lately with marked success. The cost is said to be about one-half that of horse-power.

The *Jewish Chronicle* asks that peerages should be conferred on two distinguished members of the Hebrew community, Sir Moses Montefiore and Baron Lionel Rothschild.

The Japanese Educational Department has directed a return to be made to it of the various mineral springs in the country, their curative properties, and other particulars of interest.

From a return just issued it appears that during the last twelve years England has expended a sum equal to $32,646,989 upon coast fortifications, distributed for the most part at Portsmouth, Plymouth, Portland, Pembroke, Sheerness, Dover, Gravesend, Chatham, and Cork.

A society has been formed in Belgium for collecting all waste paper, and selling it for the profit of the Pope. The society has appealed to all the possessors of "bad books, such as the works of Voltaire, Rousseau, Diderot, Volney, and other detestable authors," to hand them over as waste paper.

A scheme is being considered for constructing a railway to the Isle of Wight. The proposal is to run a railway from Totton, a station at the top of Southampton water, on the Dorchester Line, to the Isle of Wight, by tunneling the west channel of the Solent. Totton is about twelve miles from the west channel.

After the death of the Emperor Napoleon III. the Queen ordered the construction of a sarcophagus for the remains. This has just been completed and forwarded to Chiselhurst. It is made of Peterhead granite, and weighs about six and a half tons. It is said the Queen has taken a personal interest in the progress of the work.

In consequence of the sudden demand of troops for the Gold Coast, an order for 700 tunics and 400 pairs of trousers was given out recently at the Government clothing factory at Pimlico, London. The order was filled and the goods delivered twenty-four hours after; and that without in any way disturbing the ordinary routine of the establishment.

French journalists are indulging in a paper war about Mr. Gladstone. The *Constitutionnel* insists that he is Lord Gladstone, because he is First Lord of the Treasury. The *Gazette de France* thinks he cannot be a lord at all, because he does not sit in the House of Peers. The *Figaro* cannot understand how he can be either Lord Gladstone, Sir Gladstone, or even Gladstone, Esq., and therefore concludes that he must be Mr. Gladstone.

The first signs that the old historical London residence of the Percys, Dukes of Northumberland, is about to be vacated, have just been shown. Several wagons have lately been employed in conveying away to Sion House, the ducal residence at Isleworth, the most valued of the art treasures, above all, the magnificent Sèvres vase, valued at £10,000, presented to Hugh, Duke of Northumberland, by Charles X., when his Grace was accredited as ambassador extraordinary at that monarch's coronation.

ALLEGED HOMICIDE.

THE CAPTAIN OF A BARGE ARRESTED ON SUSPICION OF PUSHING A MAN OVERBOARD.

Considerable excitement was created yesterday in the usually quiet neighborhood of Newtown Creek when it became known that Capt. John Wilson, of the barge Virginia, had been arrested on Saturday night, on suspicion of having murdered a man named Edward McGoodrich, who had been seen on the boat with him during the day. The Virginia is a small ballast boat belonging to Mr. Pidgeon, of South Brooklyn, and was engaged, up to Thursday evening, in conveying stores to the dock near the bridge. Edward McGoodrich was a laborer, who had been employed on the docks by Mr. Pidgeon some two months ago, but had been since that time for the most part out of employment. On Friday morning James McGrath, a watchman on the dock, in the employment of Mr. Pidgeon, saw him going on board the barge, and on Saturday morning and several times during the day he also saw him on the boat in company with the Captain. Except when one of the watchmen employed on the dock went on board for a short time there was no person known to be on the Virginia on Saturday but Capt. Wilson and McGoodrich. The barge lay within about forty or fifty yards of the watchman's house, near the bridge. Shortly before 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, McGrath heard a voice on the boat ordering some one in an angry tone to get off the barge, and in the next moment he heard a heavy splash, as if somebody had fallen overboard, and distinctly heard the man in the water exclaim three times, "My God." Convinced that something wrong had happened on the barge, he knocked at a mud-cutter which lay close beside the dock to procure assistance to go to the relief of the drowning man, but the Captain was not on board. He then went into his house, and found it was 7 o'clock, and proceeded immediately to inform Mr Pidgeon's foreman of what occurred. Upon returning he met Capt. Wilson on the wooden bridge leading from the dock to the main street and delayed him in conversation until the foreman came up with Officer Whelan who arrested the Captain and had him locked up in the Seventh Precinct. On being taken into custody, Wilson stated that he had been drinking during the day with McGoodrich, and about 4 o'clock in the afternoon went to bed and left the latter sitting in his cabin, having requested him to call him at 6 o'clock. When he awoke about 7 o'clock, he says McGoodrich had disappeared, and that he known nothing more about him. Yesterday morning the body of McGoodrich was found in the water by Thomas Hunt and Bryan Sullivan under the bow of the barge, and was conveyed to the Morgue to await the Coroner's investigation. A pint bottle was found in one of the pockets of the deceased, supposed to be the same in which he had brought liquor to the Captain during the day. McGoodrich is a native of Ireland, and was expecting a letter by the next mail inclosing a passage certificate, and intended to return to his friends before Christmas. Last evening a TIMES reporter visited Newtown Creek, and from inquiries made of the watchman and others, who knew both men, learned that the belief is entertained that a dispute arose between them when leaving the boat, and that it is suspected Wilson pushed his companion overboard. Both men were believed to have been on the best possible terms during the day before the occurrence, and no motive can be assigned for it. The reporter called also at the Seventh Precinct, and upon asking Capt. Wilson whether he wished to make any statement he readily entered into conversation on the subject. He said that on Friday morning McGoodrich came to the barge and told him that he had eaten nothing the day previous, and did not know what he could do to support himself. He told him that he was welcome to remain on the barge so long as it lay there, and that he could board with him. On Saturday he gave McGoodrich money to bring whisky to him, and both of them drank between them during the day about two pints of liquor. About 3 o'clock he stated that McGoodrich went ashore the last time to bring whisky, and after both had taken it, he says he went to bed at 4 o'clock, and left his companion sitting in the rocking chair in his cabin, desiring him to waken him at 6 o'clock to go home to his wife and family. He slept until 6:35 o'clock, and then found that McGoodrich had left the barge. He then came on shore to go home, and was arrested on his way from the dock to Main street. The watchman states that contrary to his usual custom Capt. Wilson left the barge without putting out the lamp, or securing his cabin for the night. The Coroner has been notified.

THE ABBE FRANZ LISZT.

The greatest pianist and composer of piano music of the age has addressed the following letter to Messrs. Steinway & Sons, the great piano-makers of America, which speaks for itself:

WEIMAR, Sept. 3, 1873.

Messrs. Steinway & Sons:

GENTS: The magnificent Steinway Grand Piano now stands in my music-room, and presents a *harmonic totality of admirable qualities*, a detailed enumeration of which is the more superfluous as this instrument fully justifies the world-wide reputation that for years you have everywhere enjoyed.

After so much well-deserved praise, permit me to also add my homage, and the expression of my undisguised admiration, with which I remain, very sincerely yours, FRANZ LISZT.

In a letter addressed to Metzdorf, the celebrated composer, dated from Weimar on the 27th of the same month, Franz Liszt says:

Pray tell Mr. Steinway that his splendid Upright Piano shone to brilliant advantage at the festival performances at the Wartburg, where last Tuesday it served under my fingers as "Vice Orchestra," exciting general admiration. Yours, very truly, FRANZ LISZT.

While as a corollary on the above, the *New-Leipzig Musik Zeitung* adds:

"A new Grand Piano from Steinway & Sons, New-York, which we saw and heard in Dr. Franz Liszt's music-room, we must acknowledge as the *grandest creation* that modern science in piano-building has produced."

Messrs. Steinway may well be congratulated on such well-merited tributes to their persevering skill, industry, and inventive genius.—*Evening Post.*

Christmas

should find in every household one of those cheerful servants a

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING-MACHINE.

Nos. 625 and 1,141 Broadway, New-York.
No. 306 Fulton st., Brooklyn.
No. 8 Newark av., Jersey City.—*Advertisement.*

Baker's Chocolate.

A good cup of Cocoa is easily had, if you will insist on your grocer furnishing W. BAKER & CO.'S BREAKFAST COCOA.—*Advertisement.*

Nor Greasy or Sticky.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
A perfect hair-dressing.—*Advertisement.*

Common prudence requires examination of the Elastic Truss, No. 683 Broadway, which presses gently around the body, holds the rupture night and day till cured.—*Advertisement.*

A FACT.—Dr. Hasbrouck, at No. 956 Broadway, corner Twenty-third street, makes a specialty of extracting teeth absolutely without pain.—*Advertisement.*

Dr. Colton makes tooth drawing a pleasure with laughing gas. Our only specialty.—*Advertisement.*

Baker's Chocolate.

If you wish the best Vanilla Chocolate, get Baker's.—*Advertisement.*

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers.

Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother.

Fruits Glaces,

Apricots, Cherries, Prunes, Figs, and assorted. Very beautiful, received per steamer.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Union square.

A Beautiful Base for Artificial Teeth,

In combination with Dr. M. Levett's patent air-cells. A "GREAT SUCCESS," so pure, so light, transparent, and feeling like the skin of the gums. No. 37 West 23d st.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Holmes' Burglar-alarm Telegraph, No. 7 Murray st., removes all anxiety about burglary.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

JENNINGS—POND.—On the 11th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. William T. Sabine, assisted by Rev. John Cotton Smith, FREDERICK C. JENNINGS, of Suffolk, England, to ANNIE BEATRICE, second daughter of Loyal S. Pond, Esq., of this City.

MATTHEWS—CROWELL.—At Odessa, Del., Dec. 11, by Rev. Dr. John Crowell, assisted by Rev. Dr. Patton, ANNIE S. CROWELL to JAMES C. MATTHEWS.

POWIS—ARMSTRONG.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 10, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. S. H. Graham, assisted by Rev. J. D. Turner, of Pittsburg, Penn., WALTER V. R. POWIS, of Brooklyn, to JENNIE M. ARMSTRONG, eldest daughter of R. C. Armstrong, of this City.

☞ Rochester papers please copy.

TILTON—PAIGE.—On Thursday evening, Dec. 11, at the house of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Howland, WILLIAM P. TILTON to LIZZIE S., eldest daughter of David S. Paige, all of this City.

DIED.

ANNIN.—At Princeton, N. J., Dec. 12, SARAH EDWARDS, wife of the late Joseph Annin, Esq., of Plainfield, in the 54th year of her age.

Funeral services from her late residence, on Monday, the 15th inst., at 12:30 P. M. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt st. at 9:30 A. M.

COLBY.—Dec. 14, MARY, wife of Robert Colby, and daughter of the late William Colgate.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 22 East 23d st., on Tuesday, 16th inst., at 12 o'clock.

CHAMBERLAIN.—On Saturday, Dec. 13, CHESTER CHAMBERLAIN, in the 86th year of his age.

Funeral at his late residence on Elton st., Morrisania, Monday, Dec. 15, at 1 o'clock.

DOWNING.—At Wappinger's Falls, Thursday, Dec. 11, SOPHIE E. C., wife of Dr. John C. C. Downing, and daughter of Sanford Cobb.

Funeral services at Tarrytown, at her father's residence, on Monday, the 15th inst., at 12 M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. Train leaves Grand Central Station at 10:45 A. M.

DAWBARN.—At Stanwich, Conn., Dec. 13, MARY E., wife of Charles Dawbarn, and daughter of Dr. Mickey.

Funeral Tuesday at 1:30. Carriages at Greenwich to meet the train leaving New-York at 10:10 A. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

GALLAGHER.—JAMES STOKES, infant son of J. R. and Annie Gallagher, Dec. 13.

Relatives and friends invited to attend the funeral Tuesday, at 2 P. M., from Hudson av., near Kossuth st., Union Hill, N. J.

HUNTER.—In this City, on the 11th inst., ELIZABETH A., daughter of the late Dr. Abraham S. Hunter.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Holy Communion, corner 6th av. and 20th st., on Tuesday, 16th inst., at 2 P. M.

HULL.—On Thursday, Dec. 11, 1873, CAROLINE C. HULL, widow of John C. Hull, late of the City of New-York, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Monday forenoon at 10 o'clock, Dec. 15, at her late residence, No. 420 East 61st st.

KIRTLAND.—On Friday, Dec. 12, MARY A. KIRTLAND, wife of the late Benj. B. Kirtland, of Greenbush, N. Y.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her sons, William H. and A. B. Kirtland, and son-in-law, George C. Genet, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the Church of the Annunciation, West 14th st., on Monday, Dec. 15, at 2:30 P. M.

LYNCH.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 14, JAMES LYNCH.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brothers, William and Peter, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 129 East 21st st., on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, thence to the Church of St. Francis Xavier, West 16th st., where a requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul.

LYNCH.—On Sunday evening, Dec. 14, at the residence of her son-in-law, Vincenzo Botta, Mrs. CHARLOTTE LYNCH, daughter of the late Col. Gray, of the Revolutionary Army, in the 85th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Windham, Conn. for interment.

MULLER.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 14, 1873, CAROLINE S. THOMAS, beloved wife of August F. Müller, in the 52d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 365 West 55th st., on Tuesday, Dec. 16, 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M.

McLAREN.—In this City, Wednesday, Dec. 10, Miss MARGARET McLAREN, in the 71st year of her age.

Interred in Trinity Cemetery.

MASON.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Dec. 13, HIRAM V. MASON.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 48 West 17th st., on Tuesday, Dec. 16, at 12:30 o'clock.

MUNCKWITZ.—On Saturday, Dec. 13, WILLIE, third child of Julius and Pauline Munckwitz, and grandson of Pauline Margraf, aged 10 years, 7 months.

The funeral will take place on Monday, Dec. 15, at the Presbyterian Church, Washington Heights, at 2 P. M. Train leaves 30th st. at 1 P. M.

QUINN.—On Saturday, Dec. 13, EDWARD QUINN, aged 76 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 316 West 56th st., on Tuesday, Dec. 16, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

STEVENS.—Of Diphtheria, on Saturday, 13th inst., BESSIE, daughter of DeWitt C. and Elizabeth Stevens.

Friends are invited to the funeral services, from their residence, No. 227 South Fourth st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock.

SUMNER.—On Friday, Dec. 12, 1873, EUNICE D. SUMNER, of consumption, in the 48th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday morning, Dec. 15, at 9:30 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 159 Bleecker st. Interment in New-Jersey.

TROWARD.—In London, England, on Wednesday, Nov. 26, CHARLES TROWARD, member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, eldest son of the late Charles Troward, minister of the Gospel, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

UNDERHILL.—At her late residence, No. 5 Lafayette place, on Friday morning, 12th inst., MARY L., widow of Israel Underhill.

Funeral services at Trinity Church, on Monday, 15th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends of the family and of her sons John W., Andrew M., and Fred L., are invited to attend.

WESTERFIELD.—Suddenly, on Friday, Dec. 12, JOHN WESTERFIELD, in the 69th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family; of his son, Jas. W.; sons-in-law, Jos. Butman and John Barberie; also, the members of City Lodge, No. 151, and Mount Zion Encampment, No. 17, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Washington Square M. E. Church, 4th st., near 6th av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BALL, BLACK & CO.

FIRST SALE.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

THURSDAY, Dec. 18, SATURDAY, Dec. 20,

AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M. EACH DAY.

Messrs. BALL, BLACK & CO., in pursuance of their determination to wind up their business, beg to announce to their friends and the public that they have instructed the Messrs. LEAVITT to close out, by public auction, their entire stock of goods, representing a gold value of more than a quarter of a million of dollars. This great sale will commence on THURSDAY, Dec. 18, at their ware-rooms, Broadway and Prince st.

THE PUBLIC WILL NOTICE.

First—No goods will be offered at this sale other than the regular goods of the house, manufactured or purchased by them for their own sales.

Second—All goods are first-class. Every article warranted to be exactly as represented.

Third—On and after MONDAY, (15th,) Messrs. BALL, BLACK & CO. will be pleased to give desired information as to prices, value, &c., of any of the goods offered.

Catalogues ready and goods on exhibition MONDAY MORNING, 15th, day and evening, until the day of sale.

This first sale will take place on THURSDAY and SATURDAY, Dec. 18 and 20, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the ware-rooms, Broadway and Prince st.

SPECIAL!

Other sales from this immense stock will follow immediately after the 1st of January, including the DIAMONDS, PRECIOUS STONES, &c., &c.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

APPLICANTS FOR THE NEW BOULEVARD lamps to be placed in the street in front of their residences or property in place of the old style lamps, can now have them fitted upon the posts without any charge over the cost of the new lamp by procuring a "permit" from the Bureau of Lamps and Gas, at City Hall, and calling at the "Boulevard" Lamp Depot, No. 569 Broadway, corner Broome st.

PARTIES HOLDING CLAIMS AGAINST WM. J. Woodward—in Bankruptcy—are invited to confer with William M. Earle, at No. 54 Broadway, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M., on Monday, Dec. 15, 1873.

DENTISTRY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, CHEAPER and better than any other establishment in the City. Call and see. Extracting under gas at half the usual price. Dr. WAIT & SON, corner 23d st. and 4th av.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

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NO. 654 BROADWAY,

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THE DEAD ALIVE

A STORY BY

WILKIE COLLINS.

This story is in Mr. Collins' best style, and is probably equal to anything he has ever written. Any person reading the first installment will see at once that this is the case. The paper is for sale by all news-dealers, and will be sent for four weeks—commencing with Mr. Collins' story—for twenty-five cents.

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The two best and most popular novels of the season are JESSAMINE, by MARION HARLAND, author of True as Steel—and A WONDERFUL WOMAN, by Mrs. FLEMING, author of Guy Earlscourt's Wife.

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JUVENILE NOVELTIES.

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PRICES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TIMES.

MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S NEW BOOK.

A NEW BOOK BY MRS. SOUTHWORTH.

A BEAUTIFUL FIEND.

A BEAUTIFUL FIEND.

A BEAUTIFUL FIEND; OR, THROUGH THE FIRE, is the startling name of Mrs. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH's new book, to be published on Saturday next, by T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, Philadelphia, Penn. No words from us are necessary to commend this book to Mrs. Southworth's many admirers; they will find in it no falling off of the power that has made her previous books so attractive to them; the style is spirited, and the intense interest is sustained to the end. All of Mrs. Southworth's thirty-six popular books are put up in a neat box, price $63 a set, or $1 75 each, bound in morocco cloth, with a very handsome, newly-designed, full-gilt back. Copies of "A Beautiful Fiend," or a set of Mrs. Southworth's works, will be sent to any address, free of freight or postage, on receipt of price by the publishers, making an elegant and appropriate Christmas present.

Address all orders for the above to the publishers,

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,

No. 306 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

FANNY FERN MEMORIAL.

One of the most appropriate gifts for Christmas is Mr. JAMES PARTON's new book, "A Memorial of Fanny Fern," containing her biography and select writings, with illustrations, beautifully bound. Price $2.

At CARLETON'S Publishing House, Madison square, the choicest selection of Holiday Books in New-York.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D. No. 144 Lexington av. Mailed for 25c.

LITTLE WANDERERS.

A charming new book of Sunday Stories for Children. The best ever published. Thirty-four thousand already sold. Beautifully illustrated. $1 50.

At CARLETON'S Publishing House, Madison square, the choicest selection of Holiday Books in New-York.

POLITICAL.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting will be held at Lincoln Hall, corner of 3d av. and 116th st., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, 1873, for the purpose of electing a delegate to the Central Committee, to fill vacancy existing by reason of a tie vote between three candidates, as announced by the inspectors of Election at the primary held on the 9th inst.

WILLIAM HAW, Jr., President.

BENJ. PAGE, Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The business of the past week has been extremely light, and the public sales held few in number and of no special interest, while at private contract little if anything has been accomplished; in fact, the market at the present time is at a complete standstill, with hardly enough doing from day to day to be worthy report. An improvement in affairs, however, is confidently predicted. Soon after the opening of the new year some activity will be given to the market, at any rate before long, for a very much larger lot of property is in process of foreclosure than usual, and from the result of the proposed sales of this character prices must be determined. The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, Dec. 13, amounts to only $[illegible], as against $184,350, the figures for the week before ending with Saturday, Dec. 6. The legal sale noticed for Saturday at the Exchange, of a house and lot on Madison avenue, south of Sixtieth street, did not take place, but was adjourned to-day.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

The auctions proposed for the present week are all of a legal character, and none of them are of any great importance. The list is as follows, all the sales taking place at the Exchange:

To-day, Monday, Dec. 15.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of a four-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot, Madison avenue, east side, 75.5 feet south of Sixtieth street. Lot 25 by 90.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John L. Sutherland, Esq., Referee, of the two houses and lots Nos. 160 and 162 Attorney street, east side, 175 feet north of Stanton street. Lots each 25 by 100.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale by order of the Court of Common Pleas, D. J. Newland, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot on East Seventy-fourth street, south side, 100 feet west of First avenue. Lot 25 by 102.2.

Tuesday, Dec. 16.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Geo. P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot on East Eighty-sixth street, south side, 36.8 feet east of Madison avenue; lot 25.6 by 102.2.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, M. J. Waldheimer, Esq., Referee, of a four-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot on East Thirtieth street, north side, 175 feet west of First avenue; lot 25 by 98.9. Also similar sale, Grant Nathan, Esq., Referee, a Sailor's Snug Harbor lease of a plot of ground 35.6 by 93.11, with buildings thereon, located on Eighth street, north side, 158 feet east of Broadway. Lease dated May 1, 1860; term twenty-one years, with renewal; ground rent $575 per annum.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John N. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot on Thompson street, east side, 150 feet north of Bleecker street; lot 25 by 100. Also similar sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of eight houses and lots, situate respectively on East Broadway, Pike, and Division streets.

Wednesday, Dec. 17.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Richard C. Beamish, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot, No. 238 East Seventy-ninth street, south side, 180 feet west of second avenue; lot, 17.10 by 102.2; house, 48 feet deep.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Geo. P. Smith, Esq., Referee of the house and lot No. 365 East One Hundred and Nineteenth street, north side, 138 feet east of Avenue A; lot, 19.9 by 100.10.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Jas. K. Averill, Esq., Referee, of five lots, together forming a lot in size 100.5 by 70, with five unfinished dwelling houses thereon, situate on Madison avenue, at the north-west corner of Sixty-third street.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, T. H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot No. 60 James street, east side; lot, 16.8 by 100.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Stephen J. Bidlock, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lease of lot, 20 by 100.5, on East Forty-fifth street, south side, 190 feet east of Lexington avenue. Lease dated April 1, 1870; term, twenty years. Ground rent, $[illegible] per annum.

Thursday, Dec. 18.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Chas. E. Crowell, Esq., Referee, of one lot on East One Hundred and Sixth street, north side, 215 feet west of Second avenue; lot, 25 by 100.1.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. C. White, Esq., Referee, of a four-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot on West Fifty-seventh street, north side, 68 feet west of Ninth avenue; lot, 21.7 by 100.5.

Friday, Dec. 19.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Geo. P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot No. 707 East Ninth street, north side, 332 feet west of avenue D; lot, 20 by 92.3.

Saturday, Dec. 20.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Theodore F. Miller, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot on East Eleventh street, south side, 118 feet east of Avenue B; lot 25 by 94.9. Also, similar sale by Irving Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot on the south side of Delancey street, the location not being definitely described in the legal notice.

This sale will close the week's business.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Dec. 12.

11th st., s. s., 370.6 ft. e. of Avenue A, 20x94.8	$15,500
37th st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 9th av., 25x98.9	10,500
105th st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 2d av., 16.8x100.9	7,000
New av., e. of Mt. Morris square, s. e. corner of 124th st., 100.11x100	23,000

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.

49th st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x100.5	$50,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Murray st., No. 9, basement; 4 years, per year	$1,200
Avenue A., No. 313, rear floors; also cellar of No. 311; 3 years, per year	2,400

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A FIRST-CLASS brown-stone house in perfect order, in 38th st., near 5th av. HINE, COLE & GRAY, No. 536 6th av.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—STORAGE STORES.—Stores Nos. 5 and 6, Atlantic Dock, fronting East River, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. JOHN BERRY, No. 73 William st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—STORES, NOS. 520 AND 522 BROADWAY, with basements and sub-basements; area, 15,000 square feet; will be improved to suit tenant. Rent low to a responsible house.
JOHN F. DOYLE, No. 37 Wall st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT MOUNT VERNON, WESTCHESTER County, a desirable corner residence, containing eleven rooms; plot, 210x100; stable and chicken yard, fine strawberry, grapery, and garden beautifully located; five minutes' walk from depot. Inquire of Mr. JOHN C. RANKIN, Agent, Mount Vernon; or of J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6, New-York.

TO RENT FOR THE WINTER—AN ELEGANT three-story high-stoop house, on 35th st., near Park av., in perfect order and furnished completely with bronzes, pictures, ornaments, &c.; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

AT TARRYTOWN, ONE HOUR FROM THIS City, to let or for sale, furnished and unfurnished houses and cottages at very low prices.
S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH,

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall st., New-York, Dec. 11, 1873.
SIXTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual quarterly dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. for the three months ending the 31st inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th day of January next.
Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 6th and reopened on the morning of the 17th day of January.
JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF ROCHESTER

7 Per Cent.
WATER LOAN BONDS.
CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.
ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.
Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.
Particular attention paid to the investment of
ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS,
AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.
Buy and sell upon commission
GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS,
and all securities dealt in at the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.
EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS E. ATKINS,
GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

John J. Cisco & Son,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Wall street, New-York.
RECEIVE DEPOSITS, subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.
Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand, with interest.
GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS, and BONDS bought and sold on commission.
DRAW BILLS on LONDON BANKING ASSOCIATION and GERMAN BANK OF LONDON.
BUY AND SELL EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

CAPRON & MERRIAM,
BANKERS,
No. 9 Wall st., New-York.
MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT, subject to sight-check, upon which INTEREST will be allowed, according to the rates of the money market.
BANKS,' BANKERS,' MERCHANTS' and other accounts received on deposit as above, or the funds will be loaned on commission, as they prefer.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
ADVANCES made on first-class COMMERCIAL PAPER, and other approved securities.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS,
No. 31 Pine St., New-York,
Receive the accounts of banks and bankers, merchants, and corporations.
execute orders for United States and municipal stocks, railroad bonds, and investment securities for estate and trust funds.
C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.
Holders of bonds of the undermentioned companies bearing the traffic guarantee or obligation to purchase of the Great Western Railway Company of Canada are hereby informed that the sums mentioned below have been appropriated from traffic to the 31st October, 1873, by the said Great Western Railway Company, for the purchase of such bonds, pursuant to the agreements between said companies respectively and said Great Western Railway Company of Canada and the Michigan Central Railroad Company, and that the said Great Western Railway Company require proposals for sale of such bonds, which proposals will be received by the undersigned at his office, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, up to the 15th January, 1874:

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana Railroad Company	$4,211 45
Detroit, Eel River and Illinois Railroad Company	24,255 82

JOSEPH PRICE, General Manager, Great Western Railway Company.
1st December, 1873.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

MUTUAL GAS STOCK
bought and sold by
W. C. NOYES,
Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine st.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1873.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M., to 1 o'clock P. M.
C. F. COLES, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at their banking-house TUESDAY, the 13th day of January, 1874. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1873.
ELECTION.—AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS WILL be held at the office of this bank, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
E. WILLSON, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1873.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1874, from 1 to 2 P. M.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking-room, No. 407 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 11 WALL ST.

CAPITAL	$150,000 00
SURPLUS	155,269 68
ASSETS	305,269 68

NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1873.
The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., also an extra dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 20, 1873, to Jan. 2, 1874, inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1873.
THE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY HAS declared a dividend of Thirty per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst., to all depositors and holders of certified checks or certificates of deposits who are not indebted to the bank either as drawers or indorsers.
ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, HARLEM DIVISION, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. UPON THE capital stock of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company will be paid by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on the 2d day of January next.
The transfer-books will close at 3 P. M., Dec. 20, 1873, and open at 10 A. M., Jan. 3, 1874.
C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

TO THE FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE Bondholders of the Brady's Bend Iron Company.—A meeting of the holders of first and second mortgage bonds of the Brady's Bend Iron Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17, at 12 M., at the office of Messrs. J. & S. Ferguson, No. 35 Pine st.
S. G. WHEELER, Jr.,
JOHN DAY FERGUSON,
Trustees of the First and Second Mortgages.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1873.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 31 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1873.
INTEREST FOR SIX MONTHS TO 1ST JANUARY next, on the Seven per Cent. Certificates of this Company will be paid at this office on the 2d proximo. The transfer-books for said certificates to be closed after the 15th inst. and until the 5th proximo.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED,
BY E. S. BAILEY,
NO. 65 WALL ST.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 12, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. ON THE capital stock of this company has been declared payable Jan. 5, 1874, at this office.
The transfer-books will be closed at 2 P. M., on the 24th inst., and reopened on the 5th proximo.
THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

1874.
THE HANDSOMEST, AND ONE OF THE BEST AND MOST ENTERTAINING OF THE MONTHLIES.
LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.
AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY OF POPULAR LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.
JUST ISSUED,
THE JANUARY NUMBER,
with
NUMEROUS BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATIONS,
COMMENCING A NEW VOLUME.
CONTENTS:

1. THE NEW HYPERION. From Paris to Marly by Way of the Rhine. VII. The Seductions of Baden-Baden. Illustrated. By EDWARD STRAHAN.
2. THE TRIANON PALACES. The Summer Residence of the Kings of France. Illustrated. By MARIE HOWLAND.
3. THE NECKLACE OF PEARLS. By R. H. STODDARD.
4. A WIFE'S REVENGE. A Story. By the Author of "Blindpits" and "Quixstars."
5. JAPANESE FOX-MYTHS. By WILLIAM E. GRIFFIS.
6. CHESTER HARDING, THE SELF-MADE ARTIST. By OSMOND TIFFANY.
7. THE WHITE DOE: A Legend of Spanish Florida. A. D. 1540-1575. By WILL WALLACE HARNEY.
8. A PRINCESS OF THULE. Conclusion. By WILLIAM BLACK.
9. MONTE CARLO AND ITS FREQUENTERS. By R. DAVEY.
10. MY CHRISTMAS BALL. A Story. By LUCY H. HOOPER.
11. A STATUE OF SHAKESPEARE. By WILLIAM R. O'DONAVAN.
12. THREE FRENCH MARRIAGES. By MARY E. BLAIR.
13. OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP.
14. LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

THE NEW VOLUME,
COMMENCING WITH THE JANUARY ISSUE,
will be replete with
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE FEATURES.

It is the intention of the conductors of the Magazine to render it a model of literary and mechanical excellence, and with this view no advantage will be neglected which either talent or capital can command to render each issue an agreeable and instructive compendium of

POPULAR READING.

The contributions now on hand, or specially engaged, embrace an unusually attractive list of TALES, SHORT STORIES, NARRATIVES, DESCRIPTIVE SKETCHES, PAPERS ON SCIENCE AND ART, POEMS, POPULAR ESSAYS, LITERARY CRITICISMS, &c.,
BY TALENTED AND WELL-KNOWN WRITERS, together with a variety of able and interesting articles on the important questions of the day. In addition to the shorter articles, several
ATTRACTIVE SERIAL WORKS
will appear in LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE during the year. Among these is
A POWERFUL NEW STORY,
"MALCOLM,"
BY GEORGE MACDONALD, LL. D.,
Author of "Alec Forbes," "Robert Falconer," &c., which will be commenced, without fail, in the February Number.

These productions are confidently believed to be masterpieces of their authors, abounding in incident and humor, in striking characters and dramatic situations.

A large amount of space will be devoted to OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP, which will be enriched with short and lively articles on persons of note, incidents of the day, and other novel or amusing topics.

A large proportion of the articles, especially those descriptive of travel, will be
PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.
The pictorial embellishments of the Magazine will constitute one of its most attractive features.
LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE
Is for sale by all Periodical Dealers.
TERMS—Yearly subscriptions, $4. Single number, 35 cents. Liberal clubbing rates. SPECIMEN NUMBER, with premium list, mailed on receipt of 20 cents.
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 715 and 717 Market st., Philadelphia,
And No. 25 Bond st., New-York.

SCIENCE OF HEALTH—TEACHES HOW TO live; $2 a year; new volume; clubbed with PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL—$3 a year—at $4 50; SCIENCE OF HEALTH, $2, with Harper, Scribner, Atlantic, Lippincott, or any other $4 magazine, at $5. THE PHRENOLOGICAL, $3, and any $4 magazine, at $6. We club all magazines and papers with above. Order from S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

$1 50.—THE NURSERY.
A Monthly Magazine for Youngest Readers. Superbly Illustrated. ☞ Send stamp for a sample number. *Now is the time to subscribe.* JOHN L. SHOREY, No. 36 Bromfield st., Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT THE FRENCH OFFICE,
Removed from No. 405 5th av. to No. 68 West 37th st., may be found, as in the past, the most select help of all nations and for all situations. Apply at or address
NO. 68 WEST 37TH ST.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH AV., WILL BE found a large number of first-class servants, viz.: Cooks, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, lady's maids, &c.; also, waiters, coachmen, gardeners, and useful men.

A LADY DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT AS companion to a widow lady or teacher to grown-up daughters; is a good reader; speaks English, French, German, Italian, and is a first-class pianist; liberal salary expected. Address DELTA, No. 32 West 9th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, ASSIST in Washing.—By a real active young girl, tidy and obliging, a competent waitress; capable in the above capacities; best of City references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, orderly girl, who understands her duties well; is a first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, glass, china, &c.; good recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT CHAMber-maid as nurse for growing children and plain sewer. Can be seen Saturday and Monday, between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M., at present employer's, No. 79 West 11th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant, as chamber-maid, to assist with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG CHINAMAN; VERY RESPECTable appearance; speaks the English language; superior cook for a private family, restaurant, hotel, or boarding-house; can cook all cooking, meats, game, soups, birds, fowls, all kinds of pastry, biscuits, French dishes; wages very moderate; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK.—BY A GOOD FAMILY COOK WHO THOROughly understands family cooking, baking, and make a variety of desserts; would do coarse washing; unexceptionable City references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS THOROUGH cook and an excellent baker; understands all branches of cooking, and is highly recommended for neatness, honesty, and sobriety; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A steady, reliable girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in best style; is an excellent washer and ironer; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, FIRST-CLASS.—BY A VERY RESPECTable woman, who understands her business well in every branch; can bone, lard, and prepare game and poultry in best style; is an excellent pastry cook; first-class recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands soups, meats, game, and pastry; also good baker; can do the marketing if required; good City references. Address M. C., Box No. 92 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO English women; one as first-class cook or laundress; one as good chamber-maid, waitress, or to do general house-work; City or country; wages moderate; have best references. Can be seen at the Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN (English) as a first-class cook; understands all kinds of nice soups, jellies, ice-cream, boning, larding, &c.; best City reference; neat and very tidy; City or country. Apply at Pelton & Co.'s, 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK; competent woman; best City references. Call at No. 30 West 24th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT AMERICAN WOMAN, having excellent recommendations for capability, sobriety, honesty; is punctual and obliging; will go to City or country; wages moderate. Can be seen at the Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant woman, who is a superior cook and thorough washer and ironer, for moderate wages; City or country; has very best recommendations. Can be seen at the Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR HOUSE-work.—By a first-class German girl; is fully capable; best City reference; wages moderate. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH WOMAN, with both City and country references, to cook, wash, and iron; understands milk, butter, &c.; willing to take moderate wages, and wants a place that will be permanent. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; VERY REspectable and excellent cook; lived in the best families, country and City; meats, games, soups of all kinds, pastries, creams, jellies, nice side dishes; very best City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Scotch Protestant young woman, highly respectable, good cook, washer, and ironer, or will do house-work; country or City; very best reference. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COLORED HELP.

Good colored help on hand, male and female, well recommended, to fill every capacity, at No. 153 West 24th st. JOHNSON AGENCY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker and perfect fitter in a first-class family; would act as companion and nurse to an invalid, take charge of and teach small children, or any occupation where sewing would not be constant. Address J., Box No. 41 TIMES up-town office, No. 54½ West Thirty-second st.

FEMALE HELP.

COOKS, CHAMBER-MAIDS, HOUSE-WORKERS, NURSES, &c., &c. — IRISH, GERMAN, FRENCH, SWEDE, &c.
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway,
ESTABLISHED 1852.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDdle-aged woman of education, without encumbrance; has practical knowledge, with a faculty of making home appear cheerful and happy; would take any responsible position which does not demand constant physical strength; country preferred; has not resided in the City more than three months, but can give good City reference, and one from where she has resided for twenty years, from responsible parties, easy of access by mail or telegraph. Call or address Mrs. B. Fisher, No. 227 East 35th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY AS housekeeper in a hotel or private family; has a thorough knowledge of the same; City or country. Call at No. 319 East 12th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, INDUSTRIOUS girl, who is a good plain cook, nice washer and ironer, and will be generally useful in any capacity where her services may be required; good recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK OR CHAMBER-MAID.—By a Protestant girl not very long in the country; would go for moderate wages; no objection to a boarding-house; good reference. Call or address M. H., No. 58 Duffield sts, Brooklyn.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, to do general house-work in a small private family; City or country; excellent references. Call for two days at No. 156 West 41st st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN EFFICIENT AND THOROugh maid; is a good packer and traveling companion; highly recommended. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH Protestant maid; understands her business in all its duties. Can be seen at French Office, No. 68 West 37th st.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNdress, or fine Washing.—By a very competent and highly-respectable young woman; superior laundress; French fluting, box plaiting, crimping, puffing, do up curtains and all kinds of fine work; very best City testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, doing up of fine muslins, &c., thoroughly; has very best City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, gentlemen's or ladies' washing to do at her residence. Call or address S. S., No. 12 Clarkson st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; best City references. Apply at No. 212 East 37th st., second floor.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, highly recommended as being an experienced infant's or growing children's nurse; bring a child up on a bottle; or chamber-maid and nurse; excellent chamber-maid and seamstress; very best testimonials for honesty, sobriety, trustworthy, kind, and obliging; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A WOMAN WHO HAS HAD EXPERIence in Europe as well as in this country, to attend upon an invalid lady or gentleman; willing to travel; she refers to several prominent City physicians. Address T. C., No. 246 5th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, as nurse; understands bringing up a baby from birth; five years' City reference. Call at No. 450 7th av., first floor front.

WAITRESS.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman highly recommended as being an excellent waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up salads in the best manner, set her table in style; can take a man's place; or chamber-maid and waitress; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress or chamber-maid; understands the care of silver and getting up salads; no objection to a short distance in the country with a private family; seven years' best City reference from former employer. Call for two days at No. 729 6th av., milliner's store.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH girl as first-class waitress, or waitress and chamber-maid; is willing and obliging, neat and tidy; has unexceptionable City references; City or country. Apply at J. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH girl as waitress, in the City or country; has good City references. Call at No. 146 East 43d st., first floor back.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as first-class waitress or chamber-maid and to assist with fine washing; best city reference. Apply at No. 116 West 19th st., near 6th av., first floor rear.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed) W. B. CHURCHILL.
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

BUTLER.—IN A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY; GERman; speaks English; understands French; has good City reference. Call on or address F. M., No. 107 East 27th st.

COACHMAN—HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTestant married man as coachman or gardener; thoroughly understands the care of horses and gardening; wife for general house-work; no family; will go a short distance in the country; good reference from last employer. Call or address W. M., No. 67 Nassau st., seed store.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS ANXIOUS TO procure a situation for his coachman, who understands his business thoroughly and will do it, the proper care and treatment of horses, &c.; strictly temperate and perfectly trustworthy. Address X. X., No. 490 7th av.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS, TEMperate man, aged twenty-five years, who can take care of and drive horses, clean carriages and harness, milk, do gardening, tend door, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO FIND a situation for his coachman; four years' references; a married man; City or country. Call at or address Pender, No. 49 West 18th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; THORoughly understands his business. Apply or address A. Z., care Mr. Gibson, No. 793 Broadway.

MALE HELP.

WAITERS, FOOTMEN, GARDENERS, — COACHMEN, VALETS, FARMERS, &c.,
French, German, Swede, English, &c.
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(Established 1852.)

USEFUL MAN — HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN English Protestant man and wife; no children; man is a good coachman and groom; can also do gardening, build fires, tend furnace, milk, care cattle, &c.; wife can do all kinds of house-work; good recommendations; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN, FARMER, &c.—BY A LATEly landed Irish Protestant young man, with good recommendations, who can do farm-work, groom, care and drive horses, care cattle, help in the garden, build fires, and do whatever is required about a place; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WITH FIVE years' first-class reference as useful man, either in a private family, store, hotel, or farm; is willing to work. Call or address No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN WHO IS A superior waiter; thoroughly understands the duties in a gentleman's family; best testimonials; will go for moderate wages; City or country. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

WAITER, SERVANT, &c.—BY A RESPECTAble young man, who can wait on table, clean silver, sweep, clean walks, tend door, build fires, take care of horses, drive, milk, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN as waiter in a private family; understands his duties thoroughly; moderate wages expected; City or country; best City reference. Call or address for two days W. B., at the pharmacy, No. 407 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE FRENCHman as first-class waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent, and has five years' City reference; employer can be seen. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

DRESS-MAKING.

DRESS-MAKING.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker wishes work in private families, by the day, week, or month; no objection to go to the country on reasonable terms; thoroughly understands family sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Address Dress-maker, Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

M. SULLIVAN'S DRESS-MAKING ROOMS, NO. 27 East 18th st., corner Broadway.—Dresses, cloaks and suits made in best and most stylish manner, at much less than usual prices. Ball and party dresses a specialty.

DRY GOODS.

At the Great East-Side Establishment.

LARGEST STOCK OF MILLINERY AND SILK GOODS TO SELECT FROM IN THIS CITY, WITHOUT DOUBT.

SPECIAL PURCHASES
FOR CASH
OFFERED TO-DAY.

E. RIDLEY & SON,

309 GRAND ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

RETAIL.

EXAMINE—105 Pieces of Black Silk Velvet just landed from Europe, at $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75, $3, $3 25, $3 50. 20 per cent. below last week's Prices, POSITIVELY.

EXAMINE—Lot of all-Silk Gros Grain Ribbons in Reseda, Olives, Grenats, Drabs, Peacocks, Black, &c. Nos. 9 and 12 at 15c. per yard.
Over 12,000 Pieces of the Richest all-Silk Gros Grains in every desirable Shade at 20c. and 25c. per yard.
Sash Ribbons at 31c. 39c. 50c. 6 and 7 inch Sash Gros Grains at 50c., 75c., and 90c. All Silk—FULL LINE.

EXAMINE—Black Dress Silks at 75c., 95c., $1 05, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50, up.

EXAMINE—Lace Department, FOR HOLIDAY GOODS.

EXAMINE—Needlework, Embroiderie, Sets, Linen Handkerchiefs, for HOLIDAYS.

EXAMINE—Long Ostrich Feathers, from 45c. to $10. Ostrich Tips, 15c., 25c., 45c., up.

Special attention given to the manufacture of Coiffeurs for Party and Bridal Occasions.
Also Garlands for Dresses.

EXAMINE—OUR HOSIERY DEPARTMENT. Merino Shirts and Drawers for Ladies, Misses, and Gents.

EXAMINE—Toilet Articles, Leather Goods, Fans, Ornaments, Jet Goods, Jewelry and SILVER WARE.

EXAMINE—Embroidered Worsted Patterns from 50c. up.

Hats and Bonnets.

EXAMINE—Our New Holiday Shapes, NOW READY. American Felts at 25c. and 35c., all Colors. Finest Real French Felts, Every Color, at 50c., 60c., 75c. Fine Velveteen Hats at 25c., 50c., 75c., $1. Round Silk Velvet Hats and Bonnets, Finest Qualities in this City, at $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2 up.

EXAMINE—FUR STOCK.
White Cony Caps, Trimmed with Wing and Ear Tabs, 40c.
White Cony Sacques, $3 75.
Children's Skating Sets, $1 each.
150 Misses' Sets, Muff and Boa, $1 30 each.
Our Finer Sets from $10 to $1,000 will be found cheap.

Hand-Knitted
AND
Woven Worsted Goods.
CLEARING SALE.

EXAMINE—Lot of Velveteens at 25c., 35c., 50c.
EXAMINE—Lot of Black Velveteens at 35c. per yard.

Monogram, New Kid Gloves, Edward.

2 Buttons, Navy Blues, Resida, Drabs, Slates, Invisible Greens, Browns, all the desirable shades.

85 Cents the Pair,

3 Buttons, same quality, $1 pair.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
1 Button, all colors, 45 cents pair.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
309, 311, 311½ Grand, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen st.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.
Grand Street Cross-town Line of cars stop at the door—five minutes' ride from Broadway.

At the Great East-Side Establishment.

DURING THE HOLIDAYS
SANTA CLAUS
Will Hold His Levee,
UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK EVERY EVENING.
DONE AT HEAD-QUARTERS, PRO SANTA CLAUS.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
309, 311, 311½ Grand; 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen st.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

OPENING FASHIONS.
At Smith's Pattern Bazaar, No. 914 Broadway, near 20th st., BEAUTIFUL changes, NEW DESIGNS. The ORIOLA SUIT is queen of the promenade, LE CAPITA for house and street. New arrivals daily. Patterns of them now ready. Cloth models with each pattern. Patterns fitted to the form, warranted perfect. Cutting and basting; fit warranted. Open until 6 P. M.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS
In watches, diamonds, solid silver-ware, coral and gold jewelry, cuckoo, French and American clocks; great varieties at
FRANKFIELD & CO'S,
Jewelers,
6th av., corner 14th st., and 8th av., corner 26th st.
N. B.—We manufacture our own goods and retail them at manufacturer's prices.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., bet. 7th and 8th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A lady, young, capable and thoroughly acquainted with and has had much experience in the duties of house-keeping, and who is at home in sick room and nursery, desires a situation in a first-class family in the City during the winter; compensation of less consequence than a home; can furnish and expects the best of references. Address A. W. T., No. 179 Waverley place.

WANTED—A SECOND NURSE TO ASSIST IN THE chamber-work; she must be a young and healthy woman, of good character, and willing to work. Apply on Monday, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 15 East 49th st.

WANTED—A SMART AND INTELLIGENT BOY, about fifteen years old, in an office; must have satisfactory references, and reside with his parents. Address S. R. & CO., Station A, New-York Post Office.

WANTED—TWENTY FIRST-CLASS DRY-GOODS salesmen, who can control good paying country trade. Apply to H. B. CLAFLIN & CO.

DRY GOODS.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.

We have had placed with us, by a LARGE IMPORTING HOUSE, an assortment of TOYS, of EUROPEAN and DOMESTIC manufacture. The assortment is LARGE, CAREFULLY SELECTED, and UNUSUALLY FINE, and comprises everything NEW, NOVEL, and ATTRACTIVE in the TOY LINE. The selection having been consigned TO BE DISPOSED of at a SACRIFICE, MUST BE ENTIRELY SOLD BEFORE THE CLOSE OF THE HOLIDAY SEASON!

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

SILKS.—A handsome SILK DRESS is an APPROPRIATE HOLIDAY GIFT.

COSTUMES.—One of our ELEGANT and WELL-FITTING COSTUMES would be HIGHLY APPRECIATED by ANY LADY.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.—Either would make a SEASONABLE and SENSIBLE HOLIDAY PRESENT.

DRESS GOODS.—DRESS GOODS in EVERY VARIETY, and UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES offered to make a SUITABLE PRESENT for a VERY SMALL OUTLAY OF MONEY.

FURS AND FUR SETS.—HANDSOME CHRISTMAS GIFTS in FURS of all DESCRIPTIONS.

Also, superb **SEALSKIN SACQUES AND JACKETS—VELVETS.**—Splendid SILK and CLOAKING VELVETS at PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

LACES AND LACE GOODS.—LACES and LACE GOODS of EVERY DESCRIPTION and variety. The assortment contains GIFTS of the most RECHERCHE CHARACTER, and PECULIARLY ADAPTED to the WANTS OF LADIES.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.—There is in this department an UNUSUALLY FINE LINE of PRESENTS for gentlemen, to which the ATTENTION OF LADIES is called. Also, Jewelry of the finest grade and quality.

GLOVES.—TREFOUSSE, DESPRES and DENT GLOVES, in assorted shades and colors put up in quantities to suit purchasers.

FURNITURE.—A superb line of Fancy Jardinieres, Etageres, Easels, Fancy Tables Music and other stands, together with a fine assortment of goods in the department suitable for the HOLIDAYS.

UPHOLSTERY.—We have a large assortment of Upholstery Goods, from which many excellent selections for the season can be made.

FANCY GOODS.—A large and carefully selected assortment of Fancy Articles, Fancy Goods, Handkerchief and Glove Boxes, Bronze and other Ornaments, Card Receivers, Inkstands, Dressing Cases, Perfumery, &c. Also, small wares of every description, all exceedingly appropriate for the HOLIDAY SEASON.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY, CORNER 20TH ST.
GRAND ST. AND CHRYSTIE, NEW-YORK.

OUR
ADDITIONAL DISCOUNT SUCCESSFUL!

An extra discount of TEN PER CENT, having been UNUSUALLY SUCCESSFUL, we shall CONTINUE TO ALLOW IT on all CASH PURCHASES made DURING THE COMING WEEK. A full assortment of HOLIDAY GOODS just received. Also, LACES, RIBBONS, FANCY GOODS, &c. TOILET BOXES IN REAL LACE A SPECIALTY.

MILLER & GRANT, No. 879 Broadway, N. Y.

E. Ridley & Son,

309 Grand Street, New-York.

Twenty-third
Annual Greeting.

MERRY CHRISTMAS
AND
HAPPY NEW-YEAR,
(WHEN IT COMES.)

DOLLS, WAX DOLLS
TOYS, TOYS, TOYS.

As I walked down the street, there I found Ridley's store,
And every boy and girl, I guess, has been there before;
But they never saw the pretty things he has on hand to-day;
For he traded with Saint Nicholas, when he came this way.
He has curls for the girls, he has toys for the boys,
He has barking dogs and babies that make every kind of noise;
He has puzzles, games, alphabets, and pictures not a few,
And baskets for the million, and a million baskets too.
At the corner of Grand and Allen streets, the flag is flying high,
As if to call the people to the cheapest place to buy;
To buy dolls of china, dolls of wool, and dolls that run and walk,
And dolls of wax, and wooden dolls that laugh and cry and talk;
For he bought such a lot, that he sells them on the spot,
At less than wholesale prices, to dispose of the lot,
And the farms, and barns, and kitchens, butcher-shops, and stables fine,
With dainty parlors, walnut sets, and trunks are arranged in line.
So, children, don't forget to go and call at Ridley's store,
At the corner of Grand and Allen streets, with the flag above the tower,
The singing birds will welcome you, woolly lambs will bleat,
And the clowns and circus-riders perform some funny feats.
There you'll find Saint Nick at his merry old trick
Of counting out his treasures, to fill the stockings quick.
He has candles for the Christmas tree, and marbles, tops, and balls,
And wee balloons, and cooking stoves, and half a million dolls.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
GREAT EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT,
309, 311, 311½ Grand; 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen st.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.
☞ Grand Street Cross-town Line of cars stop at the door—five minutes' ride from Broadway.

EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS
A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
CANTRELL, Nos. 239 and 241 4th av.

LACE CURTAINS.
UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
Having purchased the entire stock of an importing house of UPHOLSTERY GOODS (bankrupt) will offer this week, and continue until all are sold, the largest stock ever offered at retail in the City, at about one-half their value, consisting of
REAL LACE CURTAINS,
from $7 50 per pair,
to finest quality manufactured.
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS from $[illegible] per pair upward.
VESTIBULE LACES, REAL AND NOTTINGHAM,
PLAIN, STRIPED, and FIGURED REPS, DAMASKS, SATINES, CRETONNES, CHINTZES, &c.
FRINGES, GIMPS, CORDS, and TASSELS of all colors, sizes, and styles, for trimming, draperies, and quins, &c.
Curtain-loops and Bands in endless variety.
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
LAMBREQUINS AND CORNICES.

CARPETS.
GREAT REDUCTION.
In order to reduce stock preparatory to our annual inventory:

French Moquettes, from	$[illegible]
English Velvets	1 75
Body Brussels	1 50
Tapestry Brussels	1 00
Three-Plys	1 25
Ingrains	50c. to [illegible]
Cottage Carpet	[illegible]

OIL-CLOTHS, ALL WIDTHS, AT PANIC PRICES. DRUGGETS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION A SPECIALTY.

SHEPPARD KNAPP'S
Great Carpet and Upholstery Rooms,
NOS. 183 AND 185 6TH AV., ONE DOOR BELOW 13TH ST.

UNTIL JANUARY 1,
WE OFFER OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
AND
SMOKING JACKETS,
AT COST.
WE ALSO OFFER 300 DOZEN FINE READY-MADE
DRESS SHIRTS,
AT THE FOLLOWING REDUCED PRICES:

FIRST QUALITY	$2 50	FORMER PRICE $3 50
SECOND QUALITY	2 00	FORMER PRICE 3 00
THIRD QUALITY	1 75	FORMER PRICE 2 50

ROBERT F. SMITH,
NO. 779 BROADWAY, Bet. 9th and 10th sts.

EXTRAORDINARY
REDUCTIONS.
EVERY ARTICLE OFFERED AT PANIC PRICES.
BLACK GUIPURE YAK, THREAD LACES,
REAL POINT GAZE, VALENCIENNES, POINT APPLIQUE LACES,
REAL GUIPURE CAPES, $7, worth $12,
VEILS, BARBES, CAPES, COLLARS, SETS, &c.
PASSEMENTERIES, FRINGES, LOOPS, ORNAMENTS.
TWO-BUTTON KID GLOVES, $1 25, WARRANTED.
SILK TIES AT HALF PRICES.
We are offering the largest stock of Real Laces in the City, at prices that will defy competition.
[illegible] No. 773 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, ENG., DIRECT.

Taking London and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

The steamers of this line will sail from Pier No. 13, North River, as follows:

GREAT WESTERN, Saturday, Dec. 20
ERIN, Saturday, Dec. 27
ATLANTIC, Wednesday, Jan. 14
CORNWALL, Saturday, to follow.

Cabin passage, $70 currency; intermediate, $45 currency; steerage, $30 currency. Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

E. B. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South st., New-York.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 44.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 30 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
*Russia, Wednesday, Dec. 17	Helvetia, Saturday, Dec. 20
*Java, Wednesday, Dec. 24	Parthia, Saturday, Dec. 27
*Cuba, Wednesday, Dec. 31	Samaria, Saturday, Jan. 3
Caledonia, Saturday, Jan. 3	Alsatia, Saturday, Jan. 10
Africa, Wednesday, Jan. 7	Hibernian, Saturday, Jan. 17

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry passengers. Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $145, gold. Additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports in the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 27, 12 M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 3, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN, Saturday, Jan. 10, 11 A. M.

Steamers proceeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

$70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $30, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For freight and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN J. DALE, Agent.

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

M. CRAIGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.

A. C. BROWN, No. 92 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC, SATURDAY, Dec. 20, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC, SATURDAY, Dec. 27, 11 A. M.
BALTIC, SATURDAY, Jan. 3, 3 P. M.
OCEANIC, SATURDAY, Jan. 10, at 10 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in Midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $100, $120, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most direct route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Pier No. 44, and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

ITALY, Thursday.....Saturday, Dec. 27, at 11 A. M.
SPAIN, Saturday.....Saturday, Jan. 3, 3 P. M.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND, Saturday.....Wednesday, Dec. 24, at 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, gold, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North river, foot of Dey st., EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

Caledonia.....Wed., Dec. 17 | California.....Sat., Dec. 27
Anglia.....Sat., Dec. 20 | Italia.....Wed., Dec. 31
Trinacria.....Wed., Dec. 24 | Columbia.....Sat., Jan. 3

CABIN PASSAGE TO OR FROM Glasgow (Liverpool, or Londonderry, Wed. steamers), $75 and $75; return, $125; currency. Sat. steamers, $65 and $70; return, $120, currency. $130, gold.

STEERAGE PASSAGE.

To Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Queenstown, Londonderry, Belfast, Bristol, Cardiff, $30, currency.

Drafts for any amount at lowest rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROS., Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE.....Dauga.....Saturday, Dec. 13
EUROPE.....Lorens.....Saturday, Dec. 27
ST. LAURENT.....LACHENEL.Saturday, Jan. 10

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Centennial in Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. OGDEN.....Dec. 17, 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. DEBROS.....Dec. 24, 9:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN.....Dec. 31, 2 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....Jan. 14, —
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE.....Jan. 21, —

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAITI, VENEZUELA, CURAÇOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class built iron screw steam-ships, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURAÇOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.
CARIBBEE.....Dec. 19.
CORSICA.....Jan. 9.

For JAMAICA and COLOMBIA.
ATLAS.....Dec. 26.
ETNA.....Jan. 13.

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 50 Pine sts.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, Morton, Dec. 16.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, Curtis, Dec. 23.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, Holmes, Dec. 30.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 21, 1873.

TO SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company will dispatch the new and first-class iron steam-ship GRANADA, Capt. C. F. Sharpe; J. W. Hawxhurst, Chief Engineer; Geo. Rock, Purser; —— Beach, Surgeon; for San Francisco, via Straits of Magellan, on Tuesday, 16th of December.

For rates of freight and other information, apply at Pier No. 42 North River.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE—NOTICE.—On Dec. 22, steam-ship ACAPULCO, Capt. A. C. Sprat, leaves Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock M., for Aspinwall, connecting with steamer at Panama for Acapulco, Manzanillo, Masatlan, San Diego and San Francisco, and also with steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Steamers for Japan and China leave San Francisco on 1st and 16th of each month.

For passage or freight apply at the company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line,

Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct).....Dec. 18
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico).....Dec. 20
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau).....Dec. 24
CUBA, (Havana direct).....Dec. 27
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct).....Dec. 31

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

STEAM-SHIP CITY OF MERIDA
Will leave Pier No. 3 North River, Dec. 24, at 3 P. M.
W. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from all difficulty of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

DELTA (chartered).....Dec. 13
GLAMORGAN to follow.

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other ports in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin.....$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin.....$55 currency.
Steerage.....$30 currency.

Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.....$33
Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents.
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 16, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESEBRAH, THURSDAY, Dec. 18, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Dec. 20, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 63 West st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 20, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M. from Pier No. 29 North River.

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. L. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, Dec. 16.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Thursday, Dec. 18.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Dec. 20.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren.)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASKILL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEORGE B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on TUESDAY, Dec. 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates.

Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON,
No. 5 Bowling green.

REMITTANCES

TO ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—Drafts for £1 and upward issued at reduced rates by

TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 80 South st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—

United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. S. JONES' Passport Agent, No. 61 Duane st., corner Broadway

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air-Line," at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M. For Baltimore and Washington, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at 7:30 P. M. daily.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7:30, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3:10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:00, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 N., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:00, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8:00, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:30, 6:10, and 7:30 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8:00 A. M., 12 M., 2, 6:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10 and 7:30 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8:00 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 8:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation, for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows:—From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 and 6:40 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:05, 6:40 A. M., and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:25, 6:05, 6:40, 8:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:10, 8:00, 8:44, 10:47 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 8:50, 11:55, A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING NOV. 17, 1873.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot, Fourth Avenue and 42d st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, (accommodation,) 8:05, (express,) 9:05, (accommodation,) 10 A. M., (express,) 12 N., (accommodation,) 1, (express,) 3, (express,) 3:55, (accommodation,) 4:38, and 5:10, (local express,) 8:10, (express,) and 9:10, (express,) P. M.

For South Norwalk, 7:05, 8:05, 9:05, 10:10 A. M., 1, (express,) 3, 3:55, 4:38, 5:10, 6:35, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. For Stamford 7:10, 8:05, 9:05, 10:10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2:23 and 3, (express,) 3:55, 4:38, 4,45, 5:10, 5:40, 6:35, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.

For Port Chester 11:40 P. M.

Boston Express, via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., via Shore Line, at 1 and 9:10 P. M. The 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, and 8:10, and 9:10 P. M., stopping at Stamford, Norwalk, and Bridgeport. The 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. connect with trains on Shore Line Division for Norwich and Providence, and the Connecticut Valley at Saybrook. The 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. connect with New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at New-Haven; 8:05, 10 A. M., and 12 noon trains connect with Connecticut River Railroad at Springfield, and 8 P. M. for Montreal. The 8:05 A. M., 1, and 3 P. M. connects with Naugatuck Railroad, and the 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. with Housatonic Railroad at Bridgeport. The 8:05 and 9:05 A. M., and 3 and 5:10 P. M. with Danbury and Norwalk at South Norwalk, and the 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M. with New-Canaan Railroad at Stamford.

Sunday Boston mail trains at 7 P. M., via Springfield at 9:10 P. M., via Providence.

Drawing-room cars on day express and sleeping cars on night express trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, and Windsor House, New-York, and No. 1 Court st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depot.

JOHN T. MOODY,
Superintendent of New-York Division.

E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

5:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Brooklyn for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

9:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

9 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

11 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hasleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverly, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hasleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 10, 11:30 P. M.

R. SICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.

SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st. June 1, 1878.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ST. JOHN'S HALL

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Children,

REV. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., RECTOR,

No. 21 West 32d st.

The aim of this school is to give the highest Christian culture, and to afford a most thorough and extensive English education.

Great care will be had that each pupil acquires a *practical knowledge* of the French language.

On THURSDAY, 13th November, a *special class in English Literature*, with readings from the best authors, will be formed by Dr. Irving, for ladies who have completed their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)

School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.

Twentieth annual circular sent on application.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NOS. 136 AND 138 EAST 94TH ST. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN. SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. Established 1820. Winter recess ends Jan. 6. For circulars address

REV. S. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

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PRIVATE TEACHER, TEN YEARS' EXPERIence, desires pupils. Address CONSTANT, No. 101 East 25th st.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING REquired by the Board of Education for the year 1874, and for delivering the supplies to the schools under the jurisdiction of the board, including that portion of Westchester County recently annexed, during said year, will be received at this office until the 16th day of December instant, at 3 P. M.

Samples of the various kinds of printing required may be seen at the Clerk's office, and the necessary information obtained as to the time and manner of delivering supplies.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Printing," or "Proposals for delivering Supplies," as the case may be.

The committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids received if deemed essential for the public interest.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
ROBERT HOE,
Committee on Supplies.

OFFICE ASSISTANT COMMISSARY SUBSISTENCE,
DAVID'S ISLAND, NEW-YORK HARBOR,
Nov. 6, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL BE received at this office until 12 M., Dec. 31, 1873, for furnishing the Fresh Beef required by the Subsistence Department United States at the stations during the fire months commencing Feb. 1, 1874. A copy of this advertisement to be attached to each proposal. For further information apply to

CHARLES HUMPHREYS,
First Lieutenant Third Artillery,
Assistant Commissary Subsistence.

PROPOSALS FOR FIRE-ENGINES.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Head-quarters of the Fire Department until 12 o'clock noon of Dec. 18, 1873, for building four self-acting chemical fire-engines.

For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale No. 2 City Hall.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—EDWARD BODMER, plaintiff, against MARIA THERESIA BODMER, defendant.—summons.—To Maria Theresia Bodmer: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 4 Wall street, in said City of New-York within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 31, 1873.

SALOMON & BURKE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 8th day of November, 1873.

SALOMON & BURKE,
N10-law6w* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MIDNIGHT SCENES IN NEW-YORK, ON TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, in Association Hall, corner of Fulton st. and Gallatin place, Brooklyn, by Rev. FRED. BELL, of Water Street Mission, New-York. Doors open at 7:30. Lecture at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50c.

REV. NEWMAN HALL, OF SURREY CHAPEL, London, will preach on Monday evening, at 7:30 o'clock in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner 37th st. and 5th av. Subject—"The Reasonableness of Prayer."

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 23d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 125th st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSE BLANKETS AND CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES WILL BE FOUND AT HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 23d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 125th st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN GREENPOINT WOULD accommodate two or three boarders; family small and quiet; terms reasonable; situation first-class; convenient to ferries to 10th and 23d sts., New-York, and more desirable than other parts of Brooklyn; modern built house, hot and cold water, gas, &c. No. 111 Kent st.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER,
NO. 22 EAST 35TH ST.,
Has a second-story large front room, with hall room, and large middle dressing-room connecting, to offer, with board, for the Winter.

A GENTLEMAN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED WITH excellent board and apartments in one of the most desirable localities, with a French family. Address Box No. 778.

FIFTH-AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH sts.—A desirable suite of three or four apartments, (rooms all light,) with private table, on reasonable terms, in the spacious double house No. 45 5th av.

NO. 56 EAST 9TH ST., BETWEEN BROADway and University place.—A large room, suitable for two gentlemen; a small room; all furnished with every convenience at moderate prices.

NO. 190 EAST

DEC 1873

OUR HARBOR DEFENSES.

FORT HAMILTON AND ITS OUTWORKS

A WALK TO THE FORT—ITS DESCRIPTION—DEFENSES OF THIS CITY.

A series of articles appeared in THE TIMES about a year ago descriptive of the fortifications for the defense of the Harbor and City of New-York, since which time various sums have been appropriated by Congress for their improvement and extension. More recently the stupendous chain of works which crown the heights of Tompkinsville, Staten Island, for the defense of the Narrows and lower anchorage, were minutely described. At the opposite side of the Narrows, on the Long Island shore, is situated Fort Hamilton and its outworks, a brief description of which was given in one of the previous articles. Since then, however, vast additions have been made to the defenses on the east side of the channel, and new works constructed to cover important points heretofore left without adequate protection.

The village, which takes its name from Fort Hamilton, is pleasantly situated on the south-east entrance to the Narrows and north-east of Gravesend Bay, and commands a view of the whole of the lower bay to Sandy Hook. It is reached from New-York by the cars which leave Hamilton Ferry, South Brooklyn, or by the Court street and Greenwood line from Fulton Ferry, connecting with Hamilton avenue cars in Third avenue, near Green-Wood. This avenue is the best graded in Brooklyn, and in Summer is one of the most agreeable drives or promenades around the city. The fine old timber which line the walks at each side, overarch the road for miles, and the branches droop so as to sweep the roofs of the passing cars. The journey by car to the fort occupies about one hour and a quarter. There is, however, a more pleasant route to Fort Hamilton, one especially attractive to those who like a quiet walk and wish to inhale the invigorating sea breeze while indulging in that health-giving exercise. Few, unless those chained to the desk, or occupied in other sedentary pursuits for the long week, can realize the reinvigorating feeling which a pleasant walk such as this inspires; it seems like new life, gives elasticity to the step, health to the cheek, and a pleasing sparkle to the eye—"in short," makes one feel "a new man." The way is comparatively untrequented, and the wayfarer may be certain of meeting nothing to remind him of the rowdy element of Brooklyn or New-York. Leaving the cars at the city line, near Bay Ridge avenue, and proceeding along the latter until the landing pier of the Golden Gate is reached, a sharp turn to the left brings the visitor to the "old road leading from New-Utrecht to Fort Hamilton," as it is described in the old maps. Following the line of the shore over gentle swelling eminences, down steep inclines, and winding round shelly, sandy coves, this road, fringed with fine old timber, winds its sinuous course. About half a mile from Bay Ridge avenue, it takes an abrupt turn, and skirts a small cove, the descent to which is almost precipitous and covered with copse. Some old trees that have weathered many storms are tottering on the verge of the bluff. Seats encircle and connect their venerable trunks, and offer a welcome resting-place to the pedestrian. Below is a quiet little nook of strand, where the waters of the bay roll sluggishly on the sandy beach, as if tired of the turmoil outside and glad to expend their agitation in such a sequestered spot. A few hundred yards across is a frame structure, around which boats in various stages of decomposition are piled. A reader of Dickens would expect to see the good-natured, weather-beaten faces of Ham or Pegotty, or the "lone, lorn widow," Mrs. Gummidge, pop up from behind the *débris*. Around the "boat-house" heaps of nondescript articles are collected. Barrels, baskets, boxes, fractured spars, huge square logs, boats' ribs, chips, &c., the refuse of the ocean and bay, form a perfect barricade along the high-water line. Proceeding along, a pleasing variety of craggy bluff and low shaded beach diversifies the route; handsome villas, now stripped of their Summer covering of flowering creepers, are frequent along the road. Where the pathway skirts the precipice you can look down on the decks of the passing craft, and almost cast a stone on board. At a turn where the cliff is almost perpendicular, and the tops of the few trees that maintain a precarious hold in the crumbling soil on its face are on a level with the path, industry has conquered a strip of foreshore from the sea, and on which a rude wooden structure has been erected.

Through the curling smoke which lazily ascends from its open chimney you can almost distinguish the domestic pot in full operation below, or become painfully conscious of the appetizing odor of its contents, your senses by this time being somewhat sharpened by the bracing sea air and exercise. A few more zigzags, each presenting different objects of interest, bring the visitor into the village. In front lies the fort. It is a rectangular bastioned work of blue granite, with casements and platforms for barbette guns. The entrance is through a peaceful-looking rustic wicket gate, and "Cæsarism" and the future legionaries of the Empire are represented by an empty sentry-box. To the right one is reminded of the reception prepared for distinguished foreigners by the piles of enormous shells, and two huge, ugly-looking 15-inch guns, pointing emphatically seaward. The entrance to the body of the work is in the west face, and is provided with the usual portcullis, flanked by two bastions armed with 24-pound howitzers. The interior is occupied by the garrison, two companies of infantry, and a battery of mounted artillery, the officers' quarters being at the north, and the soldiers' quarters and offices at the south end of the square. The quarters are constructed in the casements, overhead which is the platform for a second tier of about fifty guns. The west front is covered by a high earthen parapet, and the south is defended by a deep ditch, the scarp and counterscarp being riveted with masonry and provided with galleries and casements properly armed. It is the "ugliest" part of the work. Covering earthworks surround the body of the fort and form the glacis. A large redoubt is also added to the defense of the east, or land front. The road through the village leads along the front of the works toward Bath and Gravesend Bay, having the waters of the lower harbor on the right. Between the road and low water a strip of shore in front of the fort has been utilized, filled in, and made the site of a powerful water battery. The magazines, sea wall, and some of the platform foundations are already finished, and when complete will mount eighteen 15-inch guns. This work will throw a raking cross-fire along the approach to the Narrows. About 200 yards from the shore, on a reef, stand the ruins of Fort Diamond, or Lafayette, now used as a magazine and store-house; to the south, and in continuation of Fort Hamilton, along the Bath road to its turn at the strand, are a series of batteries mounted with 10 and 15 inch columbiads, commanding the Narrows and its channels of approach. In rear of this chain of works a second tier is being rapidly pushed forward, and will be completed by next Fall, if not before. The new batteries will connect by a second face, running north-east, with the large redoubt before mentioned, and will completely command the waters of the bay from the point of Coney Island to the point at Tompkinsville, on Staten Island, and effectually sweep Gravesend Bay. Some years ago a commission of naval and military officers was appointed by Congress to consider the best system of works for the defense of New-York, and among other subjects brought under the notice of the commission was the defense of Gravesend Bay, which offered such facilities for landing an invading force, and placing an enemy within one hour's march of Brooklyn Heights. Invasion by Long Island is no novelty; it was tried before, and with success. In the Revolutionary War the British forces landed at this Gravesend Bay, marched on Brooklyn, defeated Washington, and captured New-York. The commission was, therefore, anxious to have this point so defended as to prevent a like disaster. Evidence was heard and suggestions received, among which was one from a leading military authority, pointing out the extreme western end of Coney Island as the site of the requisite work; and another officer stated, in addition, that a work should be thrown up on West Bank, to command the mouths of all the lower entrances to the outer harbor. Capt. (then Lieut.) Maury was, however, by a resolution of the House of Representatives invited to give his views on the subject of invasion, which he did in the following terse and forcible language:

"Were it possible for an enemy, with the greatest army that was ever led into battle, by the greatest captain, to take the country by surprise, and to land at Long Island Sound, * * * * * and to be disembarking his last piece of artillery before he was discovered, the perfection of our railroad and telegraphic system is such as would enable the Government, before he could reach the Heights of Brooklyn, to have there in waiting and ready to receive him and beat him back to the sea, a force two to one greater than his, however strong."

The Government seems to have acted on this opinion, and instead of the work recommended to be erected on the point at Coney Island, certain modifications (now being carried out) were made in the plans of the proposed works at Fort Hamilton.

The works on Sandy Hook consist of a lunette and flankers, and are intended mainly to prevent the occupation and use of the outer bay by an enemy's fleet. It has been suggested to throw up a work on Romer's shoal to co-operate with Sandy Hook in commanding the entrances to the Swash and East channels, but the authorities deem the present works on Sandy Hook, Staten Island, and Fort Hamilton, when perfected, amply sufficient for the protection of the Lower Bay and defense of the Narrows. The works for defense of the City, on Governor's, Bedloe's, and Ellis' Islands have been already described, and no improvements of any importance or addition to the existing works have been made since the previous description.

The entire system of defenses of the Lower Bay and Narrows, when fully armed, will mount about 600 of the heaviest ordnance, while the armament of the works in the upper harbor on the three islands before mentioned will mount no less than 300 pieces, ranging from the 10-inch rifled Parrott to the monster 15-inch columbiad. The approaches to the Empire City will then be guarded by nearly 1,000 of the heaviest guns in the world, placed in most advantageous positions, and powerfully concentrated for its defense. This should bring a comforting reassurance to the minds of timid citizens, who recently were troubled with dreams of hostile iron-clad squadrons and furious bombardments. When it is remembered that a land battery of four guns is more than a match for a 120-gun ship, and that the heaviest armor has been pierced by a 68-pound shot from a smooth-bore gun at from 200 to 350 yards (about half the width of the Narrows,) it will be manifest that the most powerful fleet in the world would hesitate long before attempting to measure its strength with even the works which defend the entrance to the harbor proper of New-York.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY SERVICES.

The Thirty-fourth Street Reformed Dutch Church celebrated their fiftieth anniversary, yesterday, with special services. The church was appropriately decorated for the occasion. The congregation, which had assembled before the services commenced, was a very large one, and completely filled the church in every part. Rev. Mr. Voorhees conducted the devotions, consisting of prayer, reading the ten commandments, and the eighty-fourth Psalm. The Pastor, Rev. Isaac Riley, preached a sermon from the following text: "As the days of a tree are the days of my people."—Isaiah, lxv., 22. Objects of nature, he said, are often used in the Bible as illustrations of the people of God. As the birth and subsequent growth of their church had been not unlike that of a tree, he considered the text peculiarly appropriate. After all that the Lord had done for them, they might devoutly say they were God's people. Referring to the history of the Church, he said that on the 9th of January, 1822, a missionary society was formed and a mission opened in a hall on the north-west corner of Elm and Howard streets. Rev. Robert McLean, of London, was the first missionary employed, and preached his first sermon to a congregation of about a dozen people, which rapidly increased in numbers, however, and the hall was soon found to be too small to accommodate the congregation. A committee was appointed to ascertain the probable cost of a church edifice suitable to the wants of the congregation. Three lots on the corner of Broome and Greene streets were purchased at a cost of $3,250. The corner-stone was laid in June, 1823, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Dr. John H. Livingston. The church society was incorporated Jan. 26, 1824, and the building formally dedicated on the 8th of the following month. The first cost of the building was $13,000. In March, 1826, Rev. Jacob Brodhead was called to the pastorate, and the vigorous life of the church began under him. In 1837 Dr. Broadhead resigned. He was one of the most popular preachers of the day, and received a salary of $2,500 per annum. Rev. Dr. Van Vranken succeeded him in the pastorate. After four years he resigned to become Professor of Theology at New-Brunswick, N. J., and was succeeded by Rev. Geo. H. Fisher. His pastorate lasted thirteen years, and was the longest in the history of the church. At his death, Rev. H. Voorhees was called to fill the vacancy. At the expiration of six months he was obliged to resign by reason of ill-health. In April, 1856, Rev. Peter Stryker became the Pastor in charge. The movement of the population up town so weakened the church that they were at last compelled to move up town also, and accordingly united with the Livingston Church, who worshiped on the corner of Eighth avenue and Thirty-third street. The present church was built at a cost of $60,433, and was dedicated March 3, 1861. The last service in the old Broome street church was held April 14, 1860. Dr. Stryker resigned in March, 1868, and the present Pastor was installed in the following September. The reverend gentleman concluded his address by exhorting his hearers to be earnest and self-denying, and to watch the hands of the Divine Husbandman, and closed by saying, "Let us, as we close the leaves of the past and open the pages of the future, renew our devotion to God, then shall we learn the fullness of the text, 'As the days of a tree are the days of my people.'" A jubilee hymn, composed for the occasion by the former Pastor, was then sung by the choir. Rev. Dr. Zabriskie then gave a brief sketch of the Livingston church, of which he was Pastor previous to the union with the Broome street church. After various removals it was located at Broadway Hall, corner of Broadway and Twenty-second street, and public worship held for the first time Feb. 9, 1852. Rev. Aaron Lloyd officiating as missionary, the act of corporation was recorded Oct. 16, 1852. He was formally installed Pastor Nov. 9, 1852. In 1853 a lot was leased on Ninth avenue, near Thirty-third street, for two years, and a small chapel erected. After a long struggle it was deemed advantageous to unite with the Broome street church, which union was effected in 1860. At the conclusion of Dr. Zabriskie's discourse prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Stryker, and the services were concluded by singing a hymn composed for the occasion by the Pastor.

The services in the evening were conducted by Rev. Dr. Ganse and Rev. Dr. Stryker, the latter gentleman giving an interesting history of the Sunday-school in connection with the church, after which an address was delivered by Rev. H. D. Ganse.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAM-SHIP GREECE.

The steam-ship Greece, of the National Line, bound for Liverpool, ran ashore on a mud bank off Bedloe's Island about 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon. She was heavily loaded with cotton, grains and provisions, and it was found impossible to move her. The steerage passengers, numbering about sixty-five, were brought to the City, and are quartered in a Spring street boarding-house by the company. Seventy men were at work all day yesterday discharging the cargo. Work will be resumed this morning, and it is believed the vessel will be got off during the day. On Saturday the wind was blowing from the east, but yesterday it blew strongly from the north-west, causing the tide to be about a foot and a half lower than on Saturday, which was one reason that the vessel could not be got off. The accident is the result of dumping dock dredgings near the buoy. The vessel has sustained no damage, but her departure will necessarily be delayed for several days, as the cargo will have to be reloaded.

WHO WERE THEY?

At the meeting of the Federal Council of the International Working Men's Association, held yesterday, Mr. Madox said that it was stated that the late mass meeting of working men was held under the auspices of the International. But this was a mistake; the Internationalists were not represented there.

Mr. Carsie said the platform and resolutions adopted at the meeting were quite at variance with the platform of the International. Because Mr. Banks presided at the meeting it was claimed that the meeting was held under the auspices of the International. Mr. Banks was not now a member of the order, having been expelled for transgressing the rules.

A NEW MISSION CHAPEL.

The Fourth Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Thomson, Pastor, last evening opened and dedicated a new mission chapel and school-rooms in Thirty-third street, near Tenth avenue, in the centre of a densely-peopled district of the City. The building is of brick, with white-stone facings. It contains a large audience-chamber, with children's gallery and two commodious rooms for Bible classes, and reading-rooms, together with a well-furnished kitchen. The cost of the whole, including ground, has been $20,000, all of which has been paid. The mission has been in operation for three years, under the charge of Mr. Henry Cronin. The Superintendent is Mr. James Robertson, who is assisted by a band of male and female teachers from among the members of the church.

ANOTHER NEWARK BURGLARY—STOLEN PAPERS RETURNED.

The saloon of Major C. Connors, on Cedar street, near Broad street, Newark, N. J., was entered by burglars, on Saturday night or yesterday morning, and the safe forced open. It, however, contained nothing except $70 in gold and silver coin, that had been accumulating for some time. The burglars were probably frightened away, as they left a set of tools of more value than the money taken. They left lying on the bar the notes and checks, valued at $8,000, taken the night before from the smoothing-iron manufactory of Bless & Drake, thus showing that both burglaries were committed by the same gang. The checks and notes could not have been negotiated.

THE HOUSE OF MERCY.

ITS PROGRESS—A REFUGE FOR THE FALLEN—WHAT THE ANNUAL REPORT SHOWS.

The anniversary of the House of Mercy, foot of Eighty-sixth street, North River, an institution established for the benefit of fallen women, was held last night at Trinity Chapel, (Protestant Episcopal,) Twenty-fifth street, near Broadway. The annual report prepared for the occasion, was read by the Chaplain of the institution, Rev. Dr. Seymour and Rev. Morgan Dix delivered the annual address.

The report, as read, stated "that the House of Mercy, under the admirable management of the Sisters of St. Mary and the lady visitors, has advanced to even greater usefulness than ever it had attained before. This was shown by the significant fact that the ratio of those received into the institution, and of those sheltered beneath its walls, was more than one-third in excess of what it was last year." While it was deemed a matter of congratulation that the work was so happily progressing, circumstances concurred "to put an effectual check upon its advance," and restrict its means of doing good to over narrower limits than during any previous year since its organization. The withdrawal of the aid of the State, the failure of churchmen thus far to come to the rescue, and supply by their more abundant offerings the deficit of $5,000 or $10,000, thus created, and now the monetary crises which has crippled the resources of the entire community; these and other untoward circumstances had fallen like a blight upon the encouraging prospects of the House of Mercy, and made all who are interested intensely anxious for its immediate future. "Six thousand dollars," the report stated, must be raised by contribution, in addition to its other resources, in order to defray the current expenses of the institution. In the management of the Home there is no waste, no unnecessary expenditure; the Sisters gave their time and toil and unceasing care by night and day without compensation; the lady visitors devoted their rare talents and accomplishments in music and skill in medicine to the benefit of the inmates, without recompense; the Chaplain nominally received a salary, but in reality accounted it a privilege to be allowed to contribute his poor services as a free-will offering to this noble charity. The labor of the inmates was utilized to the utmost possible extent in aiding in the support of the institution, the laundry, which furnished their chief occupation, and sewing, yielded an annual income of at least $1,500. The City Treasury paid at the rate of $110 per year for every girl or woman who was committed from the courts "To ask for aid under such circumstances," the report said, "imposed an additional claim upon those addressed. It challenged generosity, when one who had done all that he could himself to succor the distressed and help the unfortunate, asked those around him to lend their aid. It must be remembered," the report went on to say, "that the work here attempted in humble trust in God is not an attractive work, it does not engage the sympathy, or fix the interest as does the case of children, or the sheltering of the aged and infirm. There is nothing of romance or sentiment to cast upon its hard drudgery and revolting associations the halo of ideal beauty, nay, it is a work which may not be discussed except with great and embarrassing restraints. What chance, then, has it to be heard when it must needs speak always with bated breath? What chance, then, has it to be seen when it must perforce seclude itself from the public gaze? What chance has it to be recognized in its claims when it must of necessity be banished as a topic of conversation or allusion even from the domestic circle, or the sphere of society? Yet each one who hears of or sees the House of Mercy think of these things, and be prompt to make his offering, and bestow bounteously. Let no one be indifferent. Was our Savior indifferent when the polluted woman stood behind Him weeping? Let no one turn heartlessly away, solacing himself with the remark, "It is of no use." Did Jesus say so when the woman whom the Pharisees wished to stone stood before Him? "Neither do I condemn thee; go, and sin no more," were the words of Christ at this awful crisis in the forlorn creature's destiny. How different is this, O man! O woman! from your words, "It is of no use." They reverse the Savior's mercy; they contradict His assurance of recovery and pardon, by shutting out hope. O, dare you do this in any case, however desperate? Then why does God suffer her to live, if it be not that He may have compassion on her, if you, with your wealth and opportunity of leisure, stand by and cry, "It is of no use!" "It is of no use!" Would you hear those words echoed back from the dreary past of a life that has been devoid of faith in Christ and in His ability to save to the uttermost as you lie on your dying bed, paralyzed with dread and overwhelmed with despair? Then never use them in reference to any sinner whom God suffers to live, but do your utmost to second your Savior's work of redemption in dying on the cross for all, your Savior's work of encouragement and hope, even to the fallen woman, by bidding her "Go and sin no more." The report recommended, in conclusion, that a "cognate work" with the House of Mercy should be begun. This charity was described as a "House of Preservation," and the report stated that "visitors at the House have often been distressed at finding little girls, children indeed, shut up within its walls, and, necessarily, associated with their seniors in years and in vice by day and by night." At present it is thought that the House of Mercy is better for them than the streets and the temptations of dens of infamy, but the best thing to do is "to provide a special institution for such waifs and reckless, rebellious children." It was requested that special offerings for this object might be sent to the Treasurer of the House of Mercy. The statistics of the House of Mercy for the year are as follows:

Number of inmates at time of last report, 40; received since that time, 128; whole number for the year, 168; number dismissed during the year—sent to situations, 191; transferred to other institutions, 12; returned to friends, 29; left without permission, 5; died, 1; present number in the House, 70. The whole number of services during the year were 220. The cost of the institution for the 70 inmates is $1,000 per month.

Rev. Dr. Dix delivered his address after the reading of the report, and made a most eloquent appeal in behalf of the charity, embodying the arguments contained in the report, and placing them forcibly before his hearers. He said that the House would have to depend entirely upon private aid now since the Legislature had decided to withhold assistance from denominational charities, wisely, it was thought, because of the undue demands of the Roman Catholics, they having about two-thirds of the appropriations. Six thousand dollars, he said, were needed for immediate necessities, and he hoped that that sum would soon be contributed.

LECTURES AND READINGS.

Mr. De Cordova delivers his lecture entitled "Mrs. Grundy," to-night at Steinway Hall. The proceeds to be devoted to the relief of the poor.

There will be a Galaxy Matinee at Association Hall, when Mr. Charles Whitney will furnish "Oratorical and Shakespearian represtations."

The "Model Wife" is the title of a lecture to be delivered to-morrow evening at Association Hall by Rev. A. A. Willits, D. D.

Mr. James T. Fields lectures to-night at Association Hall, in connection with the Mercantile Library courses. Subject—"Writers of Modern Fiction."

A lecture entitled "The Force that Wins" will be delivered to-morrow evening at Hanson Place Baptist Church, by Rev. Justin D. Fulton, D. D.

Mr. De Cordova lectures on Thursday night at Steinway Hall, in connection with the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen. Subject—"Them Brown Boys of Browntown."

The second lecture of the Young People's Course will be delivered on Thursday evening, by the Rev. Fred. Evans at the Harlem Second Baptist Church Sunday-school. "Mistakes" is the title of the lecture.

Rev. J. Clement French of Brooklyn, delivers his lecture "Yosemite and the Big Trees" to-night at the Fourteenth street Presbyterian Church, corner of Second Avenue.

One of the People's course of lectures will be delivered to-morrow evening at the West Twenty-third street Presbyterian Church.

Dr. E. W. Hoeber delivers one of the popular scientific lectures to-morrow evening, at the Standard Hall, Forty-second street and Broadway. The lecture deals with the relations which the physician holds to the public.

THE DEATH OF JUDGE NELSON.

A meeting of the members of the Bar of this district will be held in the United States Court buildings, No. 41 Chambers street, at 1 o'clock, to-day, to arrange for attendance at the late Judge Nelson's funeral. The call is signed by the foremost lawyers of the City. The names of the surviving children of Judge Nelson are: Hon. R. R. Nelson, United States District Judge, St. Paul, Minn.; Catharine Russell, wife of Rev. Dr. Beach, St. Peter's Church, West Twentieth street, New-York; S. William Nelson, Esq., Cooperstown, N. Y.; Annie P., wife of T. T. Starkweather, Esq., Brooklyn, N. Y. The wife of Kenneth J. White, Esq., was the second daughter of the late Judge Nelson, but died some twelve years ago. The Judge, while in New-York, divided his time among his different relatives.

OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.

At a late hour on Saturday night, as Otto Schwenke, a lad sixteen years of age, residing at No. 335 First avenue, was passing along First avenue on his way home, and when between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, he was assaulted by several unknown men, who knocked him down and then rifled his pockets. The youth resisted, whereupon one of his assailants stabbed him in the back beneath the left shoulder-blade, inflicting a very severe wound. The thieves then fled without having secured any plunder for the simple reason that the young man had nothing valuable about his person. Otto is employed at the cigar factory of Mr. Hoffman, No. 143 First avenue, and has been often intrusted by his employers with large sums of money. This fact is supposed to have been known by the ruffians who waylaid and robbed him. The wounded lad was taken to his home and attended by a physician who states that the wound is not of a dangerous nature. The Police were not aware of the occurrence until an early hour yesterday morning, at which time it was reported to Capt. Walsh, of the Seventeenth Precinct, by a brother of the wounded lad.

MEMORIAL SERVICES.

TRIBUTES TO THE MEMORY OF DELEGATES TO THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE LOST IN THE VILLE DU HAVRE.

A public meeting was held, last evening, at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, to express Christian sympathy with the bereaved families of the victims of the Ville du Havre disaster, with special reference to the families of Rev. Prof. Pronier, of Geneva, and of Rev. Antonio Carrasco, of Madrid, delegates to the recent general Conference of the Evangelical Alliance held in this City. A full congregation was in attendance, and the services were conducted by Rev. Drs. Adams, Tyng, Howard Crosby, Bishop Janes, Prof. Dr. Phillip Scahff, and others. After prayer, offered by the presiding clergymen, and the singing of a hymn, Rev. Dr. Adams addressed the congregation, vividly depicting the fearful struggles of the victims. He said that he was in possession of a letter from Dr. Christlieb, of Bonn, one of the Evangelical Alliance delegates, expressive of the delight of reaching home, and speaking of the great impulse he had received from the Christian work on our shores. They, the victims of this shipwreck, had no time for such reflection, for the catastrophe was so sudden and overwhelming that imagination could not depict its magnitude. He knew what it was, he said, to be bereft of relatives by shipwreck from his own experience years ago, and concluded his remarks by an allusion to both of the reverend gentlemen referred to above. He then introduced Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, who, in a brief discourse, referred to the Conference of the Evangelical Alliance at Geneva four years ago, in which both of the deceased reverend gentlemen acted a prominent part; where, in the hall of the Reformation, Rev. Prof. Pronier, our years ago, delivered an address which marked him as a clear thinker. He delivered before that evangelical body a most discriminating and elaborate treatise, demonstrating the great earnestness of his soul. Prof. Pronier, it had been well said, occupied a prominent position, but in the beginning of his power he was taken away from the Church. While they thus remembered affectionately the deceased divine and his friend Carrasco, his former pupil, their hearts bled when they thought of his bereaved family, his wife and six children, when they thought of the desolation that terrible shipwreck had caused in their household.

The congregation was next addressed by Prof. Dr. Phillip Schaff, of the Evangelical Seminary, who said that this was an occasion when the death of two distinguished delegates to the Evangelical Conference, and two of the most earnest laborers of the church, was to be deplored. The reverend speaker gave a brief sketch of the life and career of Prof. Carrasco, who, he said, was born in Malaga, Spain, in 1843, and who consequently was only thirty years of age when he was summoned from the field of his labors. He was deeply identified with the cause of the new reformation in Spain, and for his efforts in that direction he was persecuted by the Government under Queen Isabella and thrown into prison, where he was confined for twenty-six months. Then the sentence was changed to perpetual exile, and he went to Geneva, Switzerland, where he acquired an excellent theological education. After having prepared himself for the Gospel, he went to Germany to complete his theological studies. The time came, when, in 1848, Queen Isabella was herself expelled from Spain, and Carrasco at once returned to his native country, where he resumed the work of evangelization. He at once began to preach the Gospel, and since then has been a zealous worker in the cause of evangelization in Spain. His congregation in Madrid soon numbered from 400 to 800 members. He acted also as President of the Protestant Synod of Spain, and was looked upon as the very hope of Protestantism in that country. He would call this man a true moral hero; for a Spaniard to preach the Gospel of Protestantism in the capital of that nation, which three hundred years ago, crushed Protestantism, required true moral courage. His death was an awful affliction that has befallen his young family. The speaker concluded his remarks by reiterating the remarks of the deceased, which he uttered in this same church on the 10th of October last, on the day of his arrival, in reference to the work of evangelization in Spain, that the means best adapted for evangelization in that country would be that they should be encouraged, and not be forgotten by the brothren of other nations. Spain had fallen, but it might rise again to the position which by right and history belonged to her among the Christian nations.

In announcing the singing of the 107th Psalm, Dr. Adams suggested that a collection be taken up for the families of the two deceased divines, which subsequently was taken, yielding a handsome sum. Similar marks of sympathy and consolation for the bereaved families of these two distinguished foreign divines will be manifested, in a similar way, it was stated, by other churches. He observed that the two deceased gentlemen came here at our invitation to assist in our work at the Christian Alliance, and that a tribute to their memory, by way of contribution, was fitting. Life had been sacrificed in the cause of love and Christianity.

The congregation, in conclusion, was briefly addressed by Rev. Dr. Tyng and Bishop Janes.

TROTTING AFFAIRS.

AN INTERESTING CASE DECIDED.

Probably the most important and interesting case that was heard during the session of the Board of Appeals, held at the Everett House in this City, during the past week, was that of W. H. Jarvis and L. C. Chase versus The Prospect Park Fair Grounds Association. The case is based upon a petition to the board, asking for the removal of the penalty of expulsion imposed upon Messrs. Jarvis and Chase and the gray gelding Hopeful, by Judges Hoagland, Layton, and Burke, at Prospect Park Fair Grounds, on Sept. 27 last, on the occasion of a race for a purse of $1,000, for horses that had never beaten 2:45. There were fourteen entries and eleven starters. The Everett Ray won the first heat, in 2:30; Miss Miller the second, in 2:32½. Hopeful coming out fifth and seventh, respectively. A new driver for Hopeful was appointed by the judges, and the result was that the horse won the third, fourth, and fifth heats, in 2:26, 2:27, and 2:25, respectively. The judges, claiming to have discovered plain evidence of fraud on the part of the owner, expelled him and his driver and the gray gelding Hopeful from the association. An appeal was taken, and the case was heard on Tuesday and Wednesday last by the Board of Appeals, who have since rendered their decision revoking the action of the judges of said race so far as it relates to the gray gelding Hopeful. The Chairman of the board, T. J. Vail, Esq., in his decision, says: "The action of the association, so far as it relates to the expulsion of the gray gelding Hopeful, was not in conformity with the rules, as appears from the record and notice to the Secretary of the National Association. Said order of expulsion was based upon the decision of the judges of the race that fraud had been committed by the appellants in purposely "pulling" said horse in the race, for which act rule 28 authorizes the expulsion of the rider or driver, and if the owner shall be a party to such fraud he is to be included in the expulson. But no provision is made in the rules in reference to the offense recited whereby the horse shall be included in such an order of expulsion." "The board holds that the authority given to the judges (under rule 28) when they believe a horse is being or has been 'pulled,' or improperly driven, as recited in the rule, applies to the first heat as much as to the subsequent heats in the race; yet there are sometimes circumstances under which the judges may fairly and wisely defer the application of the authority referred to, unless the race shall by them be deemed to be placed in jeopardy by such delay, and we are of the opinion that a further trial of at least one heat might safely and wisely have been allowed to the driver of Hopeful. Finally, it is the decision of the board in view of the evidence presented, and of the grounds taken by the parties, that the rulings and decision of the judges of said race, and the action of the Prospect Park Fair Grounds Association in the premises, so far as relates to Messrs. Chase and Jarvis, be and they are sustained." A number of other decisions will be given to-day.

FIRE IN RAHWAY.

A fire was discovered at 2 o'clock yesterday morning in the hay "borrocks," belonging to Judge William Gibby, on the eastern side of Rahway River, at Rahway, N. J. There was a high wind blowing at the time, and the flames spread rapidly, consuming the entire stock, the building and its contents of forty-five tons of hay. The hay was valued at $1,300, the building at $500, and a hay-press at $250—total, $2,050. The fact that the building burned was in an isolated position prevented a serious conflagration. The fire is supposed to have been caused by tramps, who have been in the habit of making the building a stopping place.

PERSONAL.

Sir Alexander T. Galt, of Montreal, is at the Gilsey House.

Alfred Wilkinson, of Syracuse, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Gen. J. H. Martindale, of Rochester, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Gen. John S. Cavender, of St. Louis; Hon. Homer A. Nelson, of Poughkeepsie, and Ex-Gov. Frederick Smyth, of New-Hampshire, are the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Hon. Hugh F. H. Elliott, of Montreal; Geo. M. Pullman, of Chicago; J. Hickson, Treasurer, and C. J. Brydges, General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, are at the Brevoort House.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

While Thomas Holland, aged twenty-one, was unloading a pistol, yesterday morning, he shot himself through the fleshy part of the left hand.

A fire occurred last evening, at the residence of Timothy Miskel, No. 154 East Fortieth street, caused by a curtain taking fire from a lamp. Damage, $50.

A slight fire occurred, yesterday afternoon, in the cellar of No. 1,173 Second Avenue, owned by Cornelius Corrigan, caused by a leak in the gas-pipe. Damage $25.

Catharine O'Brien of No. 41 Lewis street attempted to commit suicide yesterday afternoon by swallowing a quantity of Paris Green. She was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

During a quarrel yesterday afternoon, at the corner of West Tenth street and Hudson street, Luther A. Allen of No. 237 West Tenth street, was stabbed in the breast by Dennis Tuomey of No. 85 Morton street, and severely wounded. Tuomey was arrested.

The mother of Patrolman Conklin, of the Thirty-second Precinct, was found dead in bed by her son, yesterday morning, at their residence, One Hundred and Eighty-fifth street and King's Bridge Road. The deceased was ninety-six years of age, and yet the Police report that the cause of death is unknown.

BROOKLYN.

Herman Merke, Jeremiah Kelly, and Martin Grattan were arrested yesterday on a charge of keeping a gambling house at No. 454 Grand street.

Peter McCael, John O'Keefe, Cornelius Ryan, and Michael Heath were arrested yesterday for breaking into the store of Thos. Coyne, at No. 5 Hamilton avenue.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the Brooklyn City Flint Glass Works, owned by Schneeder & Co., corner of Broadway and Chauncey street, which occasioned a loss of $2,000 on stock. Insured for $7,000.

Mr. Chas. P. Johnson was arrested yesterday by Detective Campbell in mistake for an absconding clerk named Nichols, whom Mr. Johnson closely resembled in appearance. He was discharged after having been detained a few hours in custody.

Yesterday morning Margaret Smith, a servant in the employment of Mr. Dispargout, No. 99 Cumberland street, was engaged in the kitchen, when her clothes took fire, and but for the timely assistance of a boarder in the house she would have been burned to death. She will probably recover from the effects of the injuries received.

Thomas Wakeley, a young man twenty-two years of age, residing at No. 58 Amity street, was arrested last evening on a charge of stealing a silver pitcher, worth $25, from the residence of Joseph H. Lister, No. 246 Clinton street. Wakeley called at the house and asked to see Mr. Lister, and while the servant was going up stairs he went into the basement and carried away the pitcher.

LONG ISLAND.

The Sheriff elect of Queens County, Charles A. Sammis, proposes to make Jamaica his headquarters.

Over 5,000 bushels of scallops have been taken in Peconic Bay during the Fall season by boats from New-Suffolk.

A farmer named Jackson, residing at Syosset, while killing hogs on Saturday, was terribly bitten by one of the animals, the flesh being torn from one of his legs. It is feared that lockjaw will ensue.

Freeport has voted to have a new school-house, to cost about $3,500. It will be 30 by 50, two stories, and have a vestibule 13 by 20. There will be four large rooms, capable of accommodating comfortably over 200 scholars.

The Baptist church at Port Jefferson is at variance with the Long Island Baptist Association, and the latter refuses to recognize that church. The church, consequently, has refused to pay an assessment for the support of the association.

Abram Walters, of Cold Spring, is quite sure that in August last his oyster dredge fastened to the body of Charles G. Kelsey, and broke away the part which was soon afterward found by Ludlam and Franklin. He has since dredged for the other part of the body, and does not yet despair of recovering it. The bottom of the harbor at the place is very muddy and obstructed with old logs, &c., which makes the work tedious and difficult.

The potato crop of Suffolk County is believed to be the largest ever grown there, and though the rot has affected it to some extent, the farmers are realizing a fair profit from it. It is estimated that over 40,000 bushels have already been shipped from Jamesport, and cargoes are coming thence every week. The price for the ordinary grades of what are known as "shipping potatoes" is down to thirty cents a bushel, while the better varieties command from sixty to seventy cents.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Paterson Bureau of Vital Statistics has recorded thirty-three deaths during the present month.

An additional number of laborers will be furnished with employment by the City of Paterson to-day.

The special policemen appointed in Paterson recently in anticipation of a labor riot cost the city $834 for services.

The thirteenth anniversary of the Newark Association of Sunday-school Teachers will be held in Association Hall to-night.

A series of entertainments in aid of the First Congregational Church Sabbath-school will begin Wednesday night in Newark.

A new building on West Parker street, near Sixth avenue, Newark, was damaged by fire on Saturday night to the extent of $500.

The trial of Hermann Krull, alias Koening, for the attempted murder of his wife, will begin to-day in the Union County Court.

The pupils of the public schools in Jersey City will give entertainments in aid of the poor, at Kepler Hall, to-night and to-morrow night.

The December term of the Passaic County Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer will begin to-morrow, Judge Bedle presiding.

The Conference of the German ministers of the Reformed Church in America will be held to-day in Rev. Mr. Wenisch's church, West Newark.

The Bureau of Out-door Relief in Paterson has issued 530 orders for coal this season, an increase of fifty per cent. over the issue same time last year.

The Passaic Valley Winter Chapel, near the Broadway bridge, was dedicated yesterday. Ministers of several denominations took part in the services.

The inquest in the cases of William F. Barkley and Councilman McLean, of Passaic, who were killed by the fall of Speer's building, Dec. 4, will be resumed before Coroner Sproull to-day.

The Women's Foreign Missionary Society of New-Brunswick held its annual meeting in the Pitman M. E. church, yesterday. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Thomas, a returned missionary, and Mrs. Dr. Crane.

A fair in aid of the Elizabeth Young Men's Christian Association will begin in Library Hall, to-night, under the auspices of the ladies connected with the association. Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band will be in attendance.

The Pavonia Club, a Republican organization of Jersey City, opened a soup-house at No. 320 Grove street yesterday. It was designed to charge those who could pay, and to give food to those who could not. About thirty applicants were fed yesterday, all of whom were without money.

The anniversary of the City Mission and Tract Society was held at the Congregational Tabernacle last night. Rev. William Verrinder presented his twentieth annual report as City Missionary, and the report of the Treasurer was also received. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Patton and others.

Conrad Victor Zacker, of No. 377 Market street, Newark, was yesterday arrested, charged by his wife with bigamy. He was married in 1862, but deserted his wife three years ago. On the 6th of the present month his wife charges that he married Sophie Egger. He was taken before Justice Mills, and committed to the County Jail.

Arrangements are making for two grand charity balls for the relief of the poor in Paterson. The first will take place at Washington Hall, Jan. 5, and will be under the direction of a number of well-known citizens. The second will be held in Washington Hall, Jan. 6, under the auspices of the Hebrew Ladies' Charitable Society.

A meeting of laborers employed on the streets in Orange has been called for to-day at the corner of Main and Day streets. The men claim that the street work furnished by the city has not been sufficient to supply their families with the common necessaries of life, and that they must have more work to keep their families from want.

RAID ON A NEGRO GAMING DEN.

At a late hour on Saturday night Capt. Williams and a section of Police, of the Eighth Precinct, made a raid on the gaming den at No. 1½ Thompson street, which is kept by Frank and John Farrell, and which is chiefly a resort of negroes. The proprietors, James Williams the dealer, and fifteen others were arrested. The Farrells and Williams were detained, but the other prisoners were released. The Police seized a faro-table, rouge et noir, and "sweat" boards, cards, a number of checks, and $57 in greenbacks, which will be placed in charge of the Property Clerk at Police Headquarters.

SHIPWRECK.

LOSS OF THE SHIP ARABIA, AND THIRTEEN LIVES.

The *Traveller* says that a telegram received in Boston on Saturday morning by cable from London, reports that the ship Arabia, Capt. Fleming, which sailed from Calcutta May 26, for Boston, with a full cargo, foundered at sea, no date, in latitude 28 N. and longitude 63 W., and thirteen of her crew perished. The survivors were rescued by the bark Tropic, on the passage from Kingston, Jamaica, bound for London. She arrived there on the 12th inst., and landed them. The Arabia was a good ship of 1,034 tons register; was built at Kennebunk, Me., in 1863, and was, until recently, owned by J. P. & G. A. Gardner, of Boston. About eighteen months since she was purchased by Messrs. J. & R. Young & Co., of Glasgow, Scotland, and was insured there. Her cargo was valued at about $125,000, and is insured in New-York and Boston. The following is her cargo: 1,133 bags saltpetre, 8,000 bags linseed, 3,500 piculs linseed, 2,387 bales jute, and 74 bales buffalo hides, to Albert A. Cobb & Co.; 624 bags saltpetre to the Oriental Powder Company; 16 bales fishing poles, J. S. Farlow & Co.; 4 bales tanned goat skins, 57 chests shellac, 100 bales buffalo hides, 221 bags India rubber, 257 bales jute cuttings, and 1,000 bales rags to order.

VERY SEASONABLE WEATHER.

After the disagreeable weather of the past week, it was pleasing to find yesterday ushered in so differently. The mist that had shrouded the City, and the close, oppressive atmosphere were gone; the air was cool, clear, and bracing, and wayfarers, from being languid and dispirited, had become brisk and active in their movements. All the mud was gone; one night's dry breezes and sharp, frosty air had dried it all up. The changes from a damp day of slush and mud to one in every respect the reverse were noticeable everywhere, and the contrast was heightened by the fact that the muddy, wet day was a busy working day, while yesterday was a quiet Sabbath. During a portion of yesterday the air was what the weatherwise sometimes term "raw," and its effect upon people's noses in a measure justified the use of the epithet; but, while it was rather sharp on the extremities, it was not more than chilly—it could hardly be called the commencement of a cold snap. The change was so sudden as to be felt, however, and to make sufferable occasional allusions to that inexhaustible topic, "the weather." Indeed, it would be a difficult matter for some people to pass through the sudden changes of temperature that New-Yorkers endure without forming a rather intimate acquaintance with this subject. But this is not all of its effects. A knowledge of its variations, and the precautions necessary to escape its inflictions, and the discussion of these innocent and useful subjects may rather be encouraged than discountenanced, because the weather is such a prolific topic that the man who understands the temperature of this Metropolis in all its changes knows something. But its changes bring, too, innumerable ills the flesh should never have inherited. And this familiarity with a varying temperature does not always tend to the use of grateful expressions, but leads not infrequently to profanity. Yesterday the change was one for which all right-minded people could return thanks. It was a welcome relief from the hazy dulness of the past week—in short, very seasonable weather.

CHINESE TREATMENT.

The New-Orleans *Times* reports that a queer story is going the rounds in Terrebonne, La., to the effect that a gang of Celestials employed on Grand Caillou have summarily dealt with a defaulting cashier of their own race, by chopping off his hands and burying him alive. The report originated among the colored field hands employed upon the same place, and the District Attorney has been investigating the case, but as yet the authorities have neither found the missing man nor satisfactory evidence of what became of him.

PRINT CLOTH MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 14.—Print Cloths steady, with a firmer tone, especially for lower grades; sales of the past week, 126,000 pieces, 64 squares, including 24,000 Extra on hand, at 6c., cash; 25,000 fair Standard, January to April, 6c., 30 days; 50,000 Extra, January to April, 6⅛c., 30 days.

HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, Dec. 13.—Sugar—Demand active and prices advanced; operations limited, owing to the scarcity of classes demanded for shipment; Nos. 10 to 12, Dutch Standard, 12@13 reals ₱ arroba; Nos. 15 to 20, Dutch Standard, 14@15 reals. Sugar at Havana and Matanzas—Stock in warehouse, 69,000 bxs. and 2,500 hhds.; receipts of the week, 900 bxs. and 275 hhds.; exported during the week, 29,000 bxs. and 75 hhds., including 10,000 bxs. and all the hogsheads to the United States. Bacon in fair demand at $24@$25 ₱ cwt. Butter firm; superior American, $44@$46 ₱ quintal; Goshen, $48@$50. Flour firm at $24 25@$25. Hams—American Sugar-cured, firm at $30 ₱ quintal. Lard firm; in kegs, $25 ₱ quintal; in tins, $26@$27. Potatoes firm. Tallow firm at $20 ₱ quintal. Wax—Yellow firm; White dull at $19@$22 ₱ arroba. Honey quiet at 6 reals ₱ gallon. Onions in fair demand. Coal-oil firm at 6¾@7 reals ₱ gallon. Empty Hogsheads active at $5 50@$5 75. Lumber—White Pine dull at $40@$45 ₱ 1,000; Pitch Pine in fair demand at $45@$51; Shooks in fair demand at 20 reals for box; $35@$36 for sugar Hogsheads. Naval stores in fair demand. Turpentine, 16c. ₱ ℔. Tar, $14 50 ₱ barrel. Resin, $8 50 ₱ barrel. Hoops quiet. Freights quiet; loading at Havana for the United States, ₱ box of Sugar, 50c.@75c.; ₱ hhd. of Sugar, $3 50@$4; ₱ hhd. of Molasses, $3@$3 50; to Falmouth and orders, 47s. 6d.@57s. 6d.; loading at other ports on the north coast to the United States, ₱ hhd. Sugar, $4 50@$5; ₱ hhd. Molasses, $3 50@$3 75; to Falmouth and orders, 55s.@65s. Exchange firm; on the United States sixty days currency, 76@80 premium; short sight, 83@85 premium; short sight, gold, 98@100 premium; on London, 110@114 premium; on Paris, 85@90 premium.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:18 | Sun sets....4:34 | Moon rises..2:54

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..4:08 | Gov. Island..4:57 | Hell Gate....6:19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Dec. 14.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship General Barnes, Cheeseman, Savannah Dec. 11, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Mississippi, Crowell, New-Orleans Dec. 5 and S. W. Pass 6th, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Baker.

Steam-ship Franconia, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Mediator, Smith, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston Dec. 11, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Steam-ship George Cromwell, Crawford, New-Orleans Dec. 5, and South-west Pass 6th, with mdse. and passengers to Clarke & Seaman.

Steam-ship North Point, Foley, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Bark Columbine, (Ger.,) Jardine, Gloucester, 45 ds., with salt to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann. Came a southern passage, and had variable weather.

Bark Christofore Colombo, (Ger.,) Doebler, Hamburg 71 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Came a middle passage, and had strong W. gales.

Brig Mary M. Williams, (of Nassau,) Hanna, Malaga Oct. 18, and Gibraltar 20th, with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to James Henry. Nov. 20, lat. 22 30, lon. 59 45, spoke schr. Florence Bailey, hence for St. Vincent; Dec. 3, lat. 24 30, lon. 66 40, passed a schooner, with main-mast standing, about 100 tons burden, painted olive green, water-logged and abandoned, had been but a short time in that situation; 11th, Cape Hatteras bearing W. by S. 30 miles, spoke brig Orion, (Ger.,) from Liverpool for Richmond, Va.

Brig Camilla, (Aust.,) Sovich, Tralee 33 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co. Came a southern passage and had fine weather.

Brig Amos M. Roberts, (of Boston,) Jenkins, Brunswick, Ga., Dec. 1, with lumber to Eppinger, Russel & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. Annie Freeman, (of Boothbay,) Boynton, Nassau 9 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Left in port schr. White Wing, for New-York in 4 ds.

Schr. Annie Myrick, Baker, Gloucester, with fish to order.

Schr. Empire, Matthews, Portland, Conn.

Schr. A. B. Hayes, Barlow, New-Bedford.

Schr. Orion, Haskell, Belfast, with lumber for Rondout.

Schr. Anadir, Thompson, Jonesport.

Schr. Mercer, Wasson, Bridgeport.

Schr. Baltimore, Francis, Norfolk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sterling, Ball, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Julia A. Tate, Tate, Bridgeport.

Schr. Marion, Clark, New-Haven, for Port Johnson.

WIND—Sundown, fresh, N. W.; clear.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 13.—Arr. steamer Centipede, from Philadelphia; steamer Nereus, from New-York; brig Storm Queen, from Surinam.

Below, 14th.—Bark Lillian, from Harrington.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 14.—Arr., ship James Duncan, from Liverpool; steamer Flag, from Boston. Off the port, ship New Walieno, from Tybee. Sld., steamer Sea Gull, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Dec. 14.—Passed up for Norfolk, bark Neland, from Cardiff.

Passed up for Baltimore, brig Kalgoo, from Norfolk.

Steam-ship Adriatic, (Br.,) Perry, Liverpool Dec. 4 and Queenstown 6th, with mdse. and passengers to J. H. Sparks.

SAILED—Steam-ship Gladys, for Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 14.—Arr. ship Robert Dixon, from Bath; bark Oveata, from Liverpool; schrs. Thomas Van Gilder, from Philadelphia; W. G. R. Mowry, from Georgetown.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 14.—The Guion steamer Nevada, Capt. Forsyth, from New-York Dec. 4, arr. at 10 o'clock to-night.

C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS,

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